



3 1761 07976208 4

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2011 with funding from
University of Toronto

CORNELII NEPOTIS

VITÆ

EXCELLENTIUM IMPERATORUM;

QUIBUS ACCEDUNT

NOTULÆ ANGLICÆ ET QUÆSTIONES.

STUDIO

C. BRADLEY.

EDITIO NOVA.

T

LONDINI:

PROSTANT APUD

LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, ET T. & W. LONGMAN,

QUIBUS AB A. J. VALPY, M.A.

MANCIPIO SUNT NUPERRIMÈ DATÆ.

MDCCCXLIV.

Price 3s. 6d. bound.

11184
20/12/90
G

LONDON:
Printed by A. SPOTTISWOODE
New-Street-Square.

NOMINA IMPERATORUM.

| | PAGE |
|------------------------|------|
| MILTIADES | 3 |
| THEMISTOCLES | 14 |
| ARISTIDES | 25 |
| PAUSANIAS | 27 |
| CIMON | 33 |
| LYSANDER | 35 |
| ALCIBIADES | 39 |
| THRASYBULUS | 49 |
| CONON | 52 |
| DION | 56 |
| IPHICRATES | 64 |
| CHABRIAS | 66 |
| TIMOTHEUS | 69 |
| DATAMES | 72 |
| EPAMINONDAS | 80 |
| PELOPIDAS | 89 |
| AGESILAUS | 92 |

| | PAGE |
|----------------------|------|
| EUMENES | 99 |
| PHOCION | 110 |
| TIMOLEON " | 114 |
| REGES - " | 118 |
| HAMILCAR | 120 |
| HANNIBAL | 122 |
| CATO | 134 |
| ATTICUS | 137 |

CORNELII NEPOTIS¹

EXCELLENTIUM IMPERATORUM VITÆ.

PRÆFATIO.

Non dubito fore plerosque, Attice², qui hoc genus scripturæ leve, et non satîs dignum summorum virorum personis, judicent, cùm relatum legent³ quis musicam docuerit Epaminondam, aut in ejus virtutibus commemorari saltâsse eum commodè, scienterque tibiis cantâsse. Sed hi erunt ferè, qui, expertes literarum Græcarum, nihil rectum, nisi quod ipsorum moribus conveniat, putabunt. Hi, si didicerint non eadem omnibus esse honesta atque turpia, sed omnia majorum institutis judicari, non admirabuntur nos, in Graiorum virtutibus exponendis, mores eorum secutos.⁴ Neque enim Cimoni fuit turpe, Atheniensium summo viro, sororem germanam⁵ habere in matrimonio, quippe tum cives ejus eodem uterentur in-

¹ *Cornelii Nepotis*, of Cornelius Nepos, a celebrated historian, who flourished in the reigns of Julius Cæsar and Augustus. He is said to have been born at Hostilia, a town on the river Po, and to have early distinguished himself at Rome by his literary talents. His amiable disposition and superior abilities soon procured for him the friendship of Cicero, Atticus, and other illustrious men, and recommended him at length to the favor of Augustus. Under his patronage, he wrote several historical works; but none of his writings have been preserved except the following, biographi-

Corn. Nep.

cal sketches, which are distinguished for the purity, precision, and elegance of the style, in which they are composed, as well as for the general accuracy of the facts related in them. Nepos is said to have died in the sixth year of the reign of Augustus.

² *Attice*, Atticus, a learned Roman, whose life has been written by Nepos, and added to these lives of illustrious generals.

³ *Cùm relatum legent*, when they find it recorded.

⁴ *Secutos, esse* understood.

⁵ *Germanam*, having the same father as himself, but not the same mother. Though the laws

stituto; at id quidem nostris moribus nefas habetur. Nulla Lacedæmoni tam est nobilis vidua, quæ non ad scenam eat, mercede conducta. Magnis in laudibus totâ ferè fuit Græciâ victorem Olympiæ⁶ citari; in scenam verò prodire, et populo esse spectaculo, nemini

of some of the Grecian states allowed brothers to marry their half-sisters, yet they were universally forbidden to marry their sisters when born of the same parents. *Conducta*, allured.

⁶ *Olympiæ*, at Olympia, a town of Elis in Peloponnesus, now called Longanito. In the neighborhood of this city the celebrated Olympic games were held. The origin of these games is involved in obscurity, but they are generally supposed to have been instituted in honor of Jupiter Olympius by Hercules, A. C. 1222, after his victory over Augias, the king of Elis. At whatever period they were first established, it is certain that they were not regularly celebrated nor much frequented till the time of Iphitus, a king of Elis and a contemporary with Lycurgus, who re-established them with much solemnity, A. C. 884. The Olympic games were the most ancient and the most solemn of all the Grecian festivals, and were consequently attended by immense multitudes, not only of the inhabitants of Greece, but also of foreigners from the neighboring countries. The period of celebrating them was the first month in every fifth year, and the time of their continuance was five successive days. Leaping, running, wrestling, boxing, and the throwing of the discus or quoit were the principal sports exhibited to the

people, but a considerable attention was also paid to the horse and chariot race, and to contentions in poetry, eloquence, and the fine arts. Before the competitors were allowed to enter the lists, they were obliged to exercise themselves ten months in preparatory exercises at the gymnasium in Elis. No person was admitted as a combatant, who had forfeited his reputation by any crime. These games were not however free from those immoralities which attended every heathen rite. Among other violations of propriety the combatants always appeared naked, and no regard was paid to decency. The prize allotted to the conqueror was only a crown of olive, but the glory attached to even a single victory was so great, that the most illustrious of the Grecian heroes were ambitious to obtain it. The statue of the happy conqueror was placed in a sacred wood at Olympia: painters and poets were appointed to celebrate his praises; and his family was considered as ennobled. Followed by the acclamations of the people, he was drawn home by four horses in a triumphal chariot, and, to show that walls are but little required by a city which has men of courage and ability to defend it, he was not allowed to enter his native town by its gates,

in eisdem gentibus fuit turpitudini; quæ omnia apud nos partim infamia, partim humilia atque ab honestate remota, ponuntur.⁷ Contra ea⁸, pleraque nostris moribus sunt decora, quæ apud illos turpia putantur. Quem enim Romanorum pudet uxorem ducere in convivium? Aut cujus materfamilias non primum locum tenet ædium, atque in celebritate versatur?⁹ Quod multò fit aliter in Græciâ; nam neque in convivium adhibetur¹, nisi propinquorum; neque sedet, nisi in interiore parte ædium, quæ γυναικωνῆτις (gynæconitis) appellatur, quò nemo accedit, nisi propinquâ cognatione conjunctus. Sed plura persequi tum magnitudo voluminis prohibet, tum festinatio, ut ea explicem, quæ exorsus sum. Quare ad propositum veniemus, et in hóc exponemus libro vitas excellentium imperatorum.

MILTIADES.

1. MILTIADES, Cimonis² filius, Atheniensis. Cùm et antiquitate generis, et gloriâ majorum, et suâ modestiâ, unus omnium³ maximè floreret; eâque esset ætate, ut non jam solùm de eo bene sperare, sed etiam confidere, cives possent sui, talem futurum⁴, qualem cognitum judicârunt, accidit, ut Athenienses Chersonesum⁵ colonos

but its walls were broken down to give him entrance. In the year A. C. 776, the Greeks began to compute their time by Olympiads or periods of five years, and this computation continued to be used among them and the neighboring nations till the year 440 of the Christian era. *Scenam*, stage.

⁷ *Ponuntur*, are accounted.

⁸ *Contra ea*, used for the adverb *contrà*, on the contrary.

⁹ *In celebritate versatur*, sees and converses with company.

¹ *Adhibetur, materfamilias* understood.

² *Cimonis*, of Cimon, a native of Athens, but not the cele-

brated general, whose life has been written by Nepos. There was also another distinguished Athenian of the name of Miltiades, whose history Nepos is said to have confounded with that of the son of Cimon.

³ *Unus omnium*, above all the Athenians.

⁴ *Talem futurum, &c.* that he would always be found the same excellent man, as he had hitherto appeared to them to be.

⁵ *Chersonesum*, to Chersonesus. This word is derived from the Greek, and signifies a peninsula or a tract of land almost surrounded with water. The peninsula here referred to was

vellent mittere. Cujus generis⁶ cùm magnus numerus esset, et multi ejus demigrationis peterent societatem, ex his delecti⁷ Delphos⁸ deliberatum missi sunt, qui consulerent Apollinem, quo potissimùm duce uterentur: nam tum Thraces⁹ eas regiones¹ tenebant, cum quibus armis erat dimicandum. His consulentibus nominatim Pythia præcepit, ut Miltiadem sibi imperatorem sumerent; id si fecissent, incepta prospera futura.² Hòc oraculi responso³, Miltiades, cum delectâ manu classe Chersonesum profectus, cùm accessisset Lemnum⁴, et incolas ejus insulæ sub potestatem redigere vellet Athe-

situated at the south of Thrace and west of the Hellespont.

⁶ *Generis, colonorum* understood.

⁷ *Delecti, nonnulli homines* understood.

⁸ *Delphos*, to Delphi, a town of Phocis near mount Parnassus, formerly a large and populous city, but now a small village called Delfo. The ancient eminence of this place arose principally from the magnificent temple of Apollo, which adorned it, and the celebrated oracle of Apollo, which constantly brought to it visitors from every part of Greece and even from foreign nations. The answers, which this oracle gave to those who consulted it, were delivered by a priestess called Pythia; and so great was the fame of this priestess, that the superstitious Greeks never undertook any business of importance, without having first obtained her advice and sanction. The opinions of the learned concerning the oracles of antiquity are various. Some have supposed that evil spirits were often allowed to dictate the answers given by them; but the general opinion is, that they

were nothing more than gross impositions, by which the heathen priests deluded others and enriched themselves. Their predictions indeed seem to have been sometimes fulfilled in a very extraordinary manner, but they were usually conveyed in terms so obscure and ambiguous, that they would admit of contradictory interpretations, and consequently under any circumstances they appeared to correspond with the event.

⁹ *Thraces*, the Thracians, the inhabitants of Thrace, a country in European Turkey, which now forms the province of Romania. Ancient Thrace extended from the Ægean sea on the south to the Ister on the north, and from Macedonia and the river Strymon in the west to the Euxine sea and the Hellespont in the east. The soil of this country was in general barren, and its inhabitants barbarous, sensual, warlike, and cruel.

¹ *Eas regiones*, Chersonesus.

² *Incepta, &c.* The construction; *Sua incepta futura esse prospera.*

³ *Hòc responso*, in consequence of this reply.

⁴ *Lemnum*, Lemnos, an island

niensium, idque ut Lemnii suâ sponte facerent⁵ postulâset; illi irridentes responderunt, tum id se facturos, cùm ille, domo navibus proficiscens, vento Aquilone venisset Lemnum; hic enim ventus, a septentrionibus oriens, adversum tenet⁶ Athenis⁷ proficiscentibus. Mil-tiades, morandi tempus non habens, cursum direxit quò tendebat, pervenitque Chersonesum.

2. Ibi brevi tempore barbarorum⁸ copiis disiectis, totâ regione, quam petierat, potitus, loca castellis idonea communivit; multitudinem, quam secum duxerat, in agris collocavit, crebrisque excursionibus locupletavit. Neque minùs in eâ re prudentiâ, quàm felicitate adjutus

in the Ægean sea, now called Stalimene. This island was sacred to Vulcan, who is said to have fallen on it when he was thrown from heaven by Jupiter. It was rendered remarkable by a dreadful massacre, committed by the Lemnian women on their husbands and all the male inhabitants of the island.

⁵ *Id facerent*, would become subject to the Athenians.

⁶ *Adversum tenet*, blows against.

⁷ *Athenis*, from Athens, the most illustrious city of ancient Greece. It was built between the rivers Ilissus and Cephissus in Attica, by Cecrops, about 1556 years before the Christian era. The monarchical form of government was at first established in it, but, after a period of nearly 500 years, the regal power was abolished, and the state was governed by magistrates chosen by the people. These magistrates were at first elected for life, and afterwards for ten years; but in the year A. C. 684, nine annual officers, called Archons, were appointed, and under their government Athens rose to a height of

glory, which no other city has ever attained. Its inhabitants were celebrated throughout the world for their civilisation and learning, their courage, military talents, and ardent love of liberty. It was called the learned city, the eye of Greece, the school of the world. Its prosperity however made it at length ambitious and arrogant, and it began to claim the sovereignty over all the neighboring states. To resist their unjust pretensions, all the states of Greece took up arms against the Athenians; and, after an arduous and bloody struggle of twenty-eight years, called the Peloponnesian war, Athens was taken and ruined by Lysander, A. C. 404. After this period, the city never recovered its ancient glory, and in the year A. C. 86, it fell under the power of the Romans. The modern name of Athens is Setines or Atini.

⁸ *Barbarorum*, of the Thracians. The word *barbarus* is derived from the Greek, and in its original meaning signifies a person who speaks inelegantly or with difficulty. Hence all fo-

est; nam, cùm virtute militum devicisset hostium exercitus, summâ æquitate res constituit; atque ipse ibidem manere decrevit. Erat enim inter eos dignitate regiâ, quamvis carebat nomine⁹; neque id¹ magis imperio, quàm justitiâ consecutus²: neque eò seciùs Atheniensibus, a quibus erat profectus, officia præstabat.³ Quibus rebus fiebat, ut non minùs eorum voluntate perpetuò imperium obtineret, qui miserant, quàm illorum⁴, cum quibus erat profectus. Chersoneso tali modo constitutâ, Lemnum revertitur, et ex pacto⁵ postulat, ut sibi urbem tradant; illi enim dixerant, cùm, vento Boreâ domo profectus, eò pervenisset, sese dedituros: se autem⁶ domum Chersonesi habere. Cares⁷, qui tum Lemnum incolebant, etsi præter opinionem⁸ res eeciderat, tamen non dicto⁹, sed secundâ fortunâ adversariorum capti, resistere ausi non sunt, atque ex insulâ demigrârunt. Pari felicitate cæteras insulas, quæ Cyclades¹, nominantur, sub Atheniensium redegit potestatem.

3. Iisdem temporibus Persarum² rex, Darius³, ex Asiâ

reigners were called barbarians by the Greeks and Romans, and the same name was at length given to any ignorant and brutish man among themselves.

⁹ *Nomine*: regio is understood.

¹ *Id*, the regal authority, which he possessed.

² *Consecutus*: est is understood.

³ *Neque eò seciùs præstabat*, nor was he on this account less ready to perform.

⁴ *Illorum, voluntate* understood.

⁵ *Ex pacto*, according to their agreement.

⁶ *Autem*: dixit is understood.

⁷ *Cares*, the Carians, the inhabitants of Caria, a country of Asia Minor, bounded on the north by the Meander, on the south by the Mediterranean, on the west by the Ægean sea, and on the east by Phrygia and Lycia. The inhabitants of Caria were considered by the Greeks

as barbarous and despicable, and the name of Carian was synonymous to that of slave. They were at one period so numerous a people, that their country was not sufficiently extensive to contain them, and they consequently seized on and inhabited the neighboring isles in the Ægean sea, of which Lemnos was one. Caria is now called Aidinelli.

⁸ *Opinionem*, expectation.

⁹ *Dicto*, by their own promise.

¹ *Cyclades*, the Cyclades, a cluster of fifty-three islands in the Ægean sea, surrounding Delos in a semicircular form, from which circumstance they derive their name. The principal of these islands were Andros, Ceos, Seriphos, Melos, Naxos, Paros, and Delos.

² *Persarum*, of the Persians, the inhabitants of Persia, a celebrated kingdom of Asia, founded

in Europam exercitu trajecto, Scythiis⁴ bellum inferre decrevit. Pontem fecit in Istro⁵ flumine, quâ copias traduceret. Ejus pontis, dum ipse abesset, custodes reliquit principes, quos secum ex Ioniâ⁶ et Æolide⁷ duxerat, quibus singulis ipsarum urbium perpetua dede-

by Cyrus the Great about the year A. C. 559, and conquered by Alexander the Great, A. C. 331.

³ *Darius*, Darius the first, the son of Hystaspes. After the death of Cyrus, the sovereignty of Persia devolved on Cambyses, his son, on whose death, Smerdis, one of the Magi, usurped the throne. A conspiracy was however soon formed against this monarch by seven Persian nobles, of whom Darius was one, and he was dethroned and slain before he had reigned six months. The successful conspirators having agreed that he whose horse neighed first should be made king, the crown was obtained for Darius by an artifice of his groom. After he ascended the throne, this monarch distinguished himself by his activity and military talents.

⁴ *Scythiis*, against the Scythians, the inhabitants of Scythia, an extensive country situated in the northern parts of Europe and Asia, and comprehending the modern kingdoms of Tartary, Russia in Asia, Siberia, Muscovy, Poland, Sweden, Norway, and part of Germany. It was divided into Scythia intra Imaum or Scythia on the west of the chain of mountains, called Imaus, and Scythia extra Imaum, or Scythia on the east of Imaus. The ancient Scythians were a hardy, temperate, uncivilised, and wandering people, divided into many

nations or tribes, and obeying with implicit subjection their various kings.

⁵ *Istro*, the Ister or Danube, the largest river in Europe. The Greeks called this river the Ister throughout the whole of its course, but the Romans gave it the name of the Danube from its source to the part where it passes near Illyricum. It rises about thirty miles from the Rhine in Suabia, and, after flowing nearly 1300 miles through the greatest part of Europe, it falls into the Euxine or Black sea. The Scythians worshipped this river as a deity.

⁶ *Ioniâ*, Ionia, a beautiful and fruitful country of Asia Minor, bounded on the north by Æolia, on the south by Caria, on the west by the Ægean sea, and on the east by Lydia. Ionia was founded by colonies from Greece about A. C. 1030, and consisted of twelve small states, which, by keeping closely united, preserved their independence, till they were overcome and enslaved by Cræsus, the king of Lydia. By the assistance of the Athenians, they were enabled to recover their freedom, but they basely joined Xerxes in his invasion of Greece, and were afterwards tributary to the Persians. The conquest of Darius by Alexander once more restored to them their original independence, which

rat imperia ; sic enim putavit facillimè se Græcâ⁸ linguâ loquentes, qui Asiam incolerent, sub suâ retenturum potestate, si amicis suis oppida tuenda tradidisset, quibus, se oppresso, nulla spes salutis relinqueretur. In hôc fuit tum numero Miltiades, cui illa custodia⁹ crederetur. Hic, cùm crebri afferrent nuncii, malè rem gerere¹ Dariûm premique ab Scythis, Miltiades hortatus est pontis custodes, ne, a fortunâ datam, occasionem liberandæ Græciæ dimitterent ; nam si cum his copiis, quas secum transportaverat, interiisset Darius, non solûm Europam² fore tutam, sed etiam eos, qui Asiam incolerent, Græci genere³, liberos a Persarum futuros dominatione et periculo : id⁴ et facilè effici posse ; ponte enim rescisso, regem, vel hostium ferro vel inopiâ, paucis diebus interiturum. Ad hoc consilium cùm plerique accederent, Histiaeus Milesius⁵, ne res conficeretur, obstitit, dicens, non idem ipsis, qui summas imperii⁶ tenerent, expedire⁷

they retained till the army of Sylla subjected them to the Roman yoke.

⁷ *Æolide*, Æolis or Æolia, a country of Asia Minor, on the north of Ionia, and, like it, peopled by colonies from Greece.

⁸ *Græcâ*, of Greece, a country of Europe, once distinguished above every other nation of the earth by the natural advantages of its fertile soil and salubrious climate, and by the virtue, learning, and military glory of its inhabitants. It was divided into four provinces, Achaia or Hellas, Peloponnesus, Macedonia, and Epirus. Several islands also in the Ægean sea formed a part of the empire, and the western coasts of Asia Minor were peopled by colonies from it. In the height of their prosperity and renown, the states of Greece turned their arms against each other ; and, being

weakened by their disunion and continual contentions, they were at length enslaved by Philip, king of Macedon, to whose successors they submitted, till they became a Roman province. Ancient Greece now forms a part of Turkey in Europe.

⁹ *Custodia: pontis* is understood.

¹ *Malè rem gerere*, was conducting his enterprise against the Scythians unsuccessfully.

² *Europam, dixit* understood.

³ *Græci genere*, being of a Grecian origin.

⁴ *Id, ait* understood.

⁵ *Milesius*, the Milesian or native of Miletus, now called Melaxo or Milazo, the capital of Ionia, and the birth-place of Thales, Pittacus, and other illustrious men.

⁶ *Summas (partes) imperii*, the chief power in the various cities.

⁷ *Expedire*, was not expedient.

et multitudini, quòd Darii regno ipsorum niteretur dominatio; quo extincto, ipsos, potestate expulsos, civibus suis pœnas daturus: itaque adèò se abhorrere a cæterorum consilio, ut nihil putet ipsis utilius, quàm confirmari regnum Persarum. Hujus cùm sententiam plurimi essent secuti, Miltiades, non dubitans, tam multis consciis⁸, ad regis aures consilia sua perventura, Chersonesum reliquit, ac rursus Athenas demigravit: cujus ratio⁹ etsi non valuit, tamen magnopere est laudanda, cùm amicior omnium libertati, quàm suæ fuerit dominationi.

4. Darius autem, cùm ex Europâ in Asiam redisset, hortantibus amicis, ut Græciam in suam redigeret potestatem, classem quingentarum navium comparavit, eique Datim præfecit et Artaphernem; hisque ducenta peditum millia et decem equitum dedit; causam interserens¹, se hostem esse Atheniensibus, quòd eorum auxilio Iones Sardes² expugnâssent, suaque præsidia interfecissent. Præfecti regii, classe ad Eubœam³ apulsâ, celeriter Eretriam⁴ ceperunt, omnesque ejus gentis cives, abreptos in Asiam, ad regem miserunt. Inde ad Atticam⁵ accesserunt, ac suas copias in campum Marathona⁶ deduxerunt. Is abest ab oppido circiter millia passuum decem. Hôc tumultu, Athenienses, tam propinquo tamque magno permoti, auxilium nusquam,

⁸ *Consciis*, being acquainted with his proposal.

⁹ *Cujus ratio*, whose advice to destroy the bridge.

¹ *Causam interserens*, assigning as a reason.

² *Sardes*, Sardes or Sardis, the metropolis of the kingdom of Lydia, situated at the foot of mount Tmolus, or Bourdag. In this city was established one of the first seven churches of Asia, but, sinking into corruption and infidelity, the light of the Gospel was withdrawn from it, and it is now a small village, called Sart, without even one nominal Christian in it.

³ *Eubœam*, Eubœa, or, as it

is now called, Negropont, a large island in the Ægean sea, separated from the continent by the narrow straits of the Eurîpus. Chalcis, its principal city, is opposite Aulis in Bœotia.

⁴ *Eretriam*, Eretria, a town of Eubœa.

⁵ *Atticam*, Attica, anciently called Cecropia, the country of the Athenians, situated in the east of Achaia, to the north of the Saronicus Sinus, or, as it is now called, the gulf of Engia.

⁶ *Marathona*, of Marathon, a small village of Attica.

nisi a Lacedæmoniis⁷, petiverunt; Philippidemque,⁴ cursorem ejus generis, qui Hemerodromi⁸ vocantur, Lacedæmonem miserunt, ut nunciaret quàm celeri opus esset auxilio. Domi autem creati decem prætores, qui exercitui præessent; in eis Miltiades: inter quos magna fuit contentio, utrùm mœnibus se defenderent, an obviàm irent hostibus, acieque decernerent. Unus Miltiades maximè nitebatur, ut primo quoque tempore⁹ ✓ castra fierent; id si factum esset, et civibus animum accessurum, cùm viderent de eorum virtute non desperari¹, et hostes eâdem re fore tardiores, si animadverterent, auderi² adversùs se tam exiguis copiis dimicare.

5. Hôc in tempore nulla civitas Atheniensibus auxilio fuit præter Plataenses³; ea mille misit militum. ✓ Itaque horum adventu, decem millia armatorum completa sunt, quæ manus mirabili flagrabat pugnandi cupiditate; quo factum est, ut plùs, quàm collegæ, Miltiades va-

⁷ *Lacedæmoniis*, the Lacedæmonians, the inhabitants of Lacedæmon or Sparta, an illustrious city in Peloponnesus, and the capital of Laconia. This city for many years was the rival of Athens. Inferior to it in civilisation and learning, it was notwithstanding equal to it in courage and love of freedom, and superior in temperance, fortitude, and justice. The morals of its youth were carefully watched over, but they were taught to make war their profession, and were trained to it by a succession of manly exercises, and by being accustomed to endure the greatest hardships. The virtues and military renown of the Spartans gave them a pre-eminence among all the neighboring nations, and every oppressed country solicited and obtained their assistance. Athens, though an object of their jealousy, was repeatedly succoured by their arms, and was often obliged

to yield to their influence in the affairs of Greece. Sparta was taken and reduced to ruins by Philipœmen, the celebrated general of the Achæi, A. C. 188; and about forty-one years afterwards, it was conquered, with all Laconia, by Muminius, and made a Roman province. The modern name of Sparta is Misitra; its ancient names were Lelegia, Œbalia, and Hecatompolis.

⁸ *Hemerodromi*, a name compounded of two Greek words, signifying day-couriers. These messengers were lightly armed with darts, or a bow and arrows.

⁹ *Primo quoque tempore*, immediately.

¹ *Non desperari*, that their generals did not despair.

² *Auderi*, that they dared.

³ *Plataenses*, the Platæans, the inhabitants of Plataea, a town of Bœotia, about fourteen miles from Athens.

luerit. Ejus enim auctoritate impulsus, Athenienses copias ex urbe eduxerunt, locoque idoneo castra fecerunt; deinde postero die sub montis radicibus, acie e regione⁴ instructâ, novâ arte⁵, vi summâ prælium commiserunt; namque arbores multis locis erant stratae, hâc consilio, ut et montium tegerentur⁶ altitudine, et arborum tractu⁷ equitatus hostium impediretur, ne multitudine clauderentur. Datis, etsi non locum æquum videbat suis, tamen, fretus numero copiarum suarum, configere cupiebat; eoque magis, quòd, priusquam Lacedæmonii subsidio venirent, dimicare utile arbitrabatur. Itaque in aciem peditum centum⁸, equitum decem millia produxit, præliumque commisit; in quò tanto plùs virtute valuerunt Athenienses, ut decemPLICEM numerum hostium profligarent, adeoque perterruerunt, ut Persæ non castra, sed naves peterent. Quâ pugnâ nihil adhuc est nobilius, nulla enim unquam tam exigua manus tantas opes prostravit.

6. Cujus victoriæ, non alienum videtur, quale præmium Miltiadi sit tributum docere, quò faciliùs intelligi possit, eandem omnium civitatum esse naturam; ut enim populi Romani honores quondam fuerunt rari et tenues, ob eamque causam gloriosi, nunc autem effusi atque obsoleti⁹; sic olim apud Athenienses fuisse reperimus; namque huic Miltiadi, qui Athenas totamque Græciam liberavit, talis honos tributus est in porticu, quæ Pœcile vocatur, cùm pugna depingeretur Marathonia, ut in decem prætorum numero prima ejus imago poneretur, isque hortaretur milites præliumque committeret. Idem ille populus, posteaquam majus imperium est nactus, et largitione magistratum corruptus est, trecentas statuas Demetrio Phalereo¹ decrevit.

⁴ *E regione*, opposite the enemy.

⁵ *Novâ arte*, in an unusual manner.

⁶ *Tegerentur*, *Athenienses* understood.

⁷ *Arborum tractu*, by the trees, which were laid along.

⁸ *Centum*, *millia* understood.

⁹ *Obsoleti*, little valued, an epithet opposed to *gloriosi* in the preceding part of the sentence.

¹ *Demetrio Phalereo*, to Demetrius Phalereus, a disciple of the philosopher Theophrastus, whose eloquence and integrity made him so popular at Athens

7. Post hoc prælium, classem septuaginta navium Athenienses eidem Miltiadi dederunt, ut insulas, quæ barbaros adjuverant, bello persequeretur; quo imperio² plerasque ad officium redire coegit, nonnullas vi expugnavit. Ex his Parum³, insulam opibus elatam, cum oratione reconciliare non posset, copias e navibus eduxit, urbem operibus⁴ clausit, omnique commeatu privavit; deinde, vineis⁵ ac testudinibus⁶ constitutis, propius muros accessit. Cum jam in eo⁷ esset, ut oppido potiretur, procul in continenti lucus, qui ex insulâ conspiciebatur, nescio quo casu, nocturno tempore incensus est; cujus flamma ut ab oppidanis et oppugnatoribus est visa, utrisque⁸ venit in opinionem, signum a classiariis regiis⁹ datum; quo factum est, ut et Parii a deditione detererentur, et Miltiades, timens ne classis regia adventaret, incensis operibus, quæ statuerat, cum totidem navibus atque¹ erat profectus, Athenas magnâ cum offensione civium suorum rediret. Accusatus ergo proditoris,

that in the year A. C. 317 he was elected for ten years supreme governor of the city. A conspiracy however was formed against him, and he retired to Alexandria in Egypt, where he is said to have put an end to his life by drinking poison.

² *Quo imperio*, in which command.

³ *Parum*, Paros, one of the Cyclades, now called Paro. This island was long celebrated for its excellent marble, and the wealth it procured for its inhabitants. In the year A. C. 264, a chronicle of the most celebrated events in Greece was engraved in marble at Paros, and is still preserved in the university of Oxford: it is generally called the Parian or Arundelian marbles.

⁴ *Operibus*, with military entrenchments.

⁵ *Vineis*, vineæ, sheds constructed on wheels, and formed

of wood and hurdles covered with earth, raw hides, or any other materials that could not easily be set on fire. Under the shelter of these machines, the besiegers could approach the walls of a town, and work their battering-rams against them, or attack them in any other manner, with little danger.

⁶ *Testudinibus*. Testudines, a name sometimes applied to the vineæ and similar machines, but signifying properly a defence, which besiegers made for themselves, against the darts of the enemy, by holding their shields above their heads, so that they touched each other, and thus protected them, as the tortoise is defended by its shell.

⁷ *In eo*, on the point.

⁸ *Utrisque*, &c. they both thought.

⁹ *Regiis*, of king Darius.

¹ *Atque*, as. Like *æquè atque*.

quòd, cùm Parum expugnare posset, a rege corruptus, infectis rebus² a pugnâ discessisset. Eo tempore æger erat vulneribus, quæ in oppugnando oppido acceperat; itaque quoniam ipse pro se dicere non posset, verba pro eo fecit frater ejus, Tisagoras. Causâ cognitâ, capitis absolutus³, pecuniâ mulctatus est; eaque lis quinquaginta talentis⁴ æstimata est, quantus in classem sumptus⁵ factus erat. Hanc pecuniam quòd solvere non poterat, in vincula publica conjectus est, ibique diem obiit supremum.

8. Hic etsi crimine Pario⁶ est accusatus, tamen alia fuit causa damnationis; namque Athenienses, propter Pisistrati tyrannidem⁷, quæ paucis annis antè fuerat, omnium suorum civium potentiam extimescebant. Mil-

² *Infectis rebus*, before he had taken the island.

³ *Capitis absolutus*, though not being sentenced to death.

⁴ *Talentis*, talents. The talent is supposed to have been equal to 193*l.* 15*s.* of English money.

⁵ *Quantus in, &c.*, which was the sum they had expended in fitting out the fleet.

⁶ *Pario*, at Paros.

⁷ *Pisistrati tyrannidem*, the usurpation of Pisistratus, the son of Hippocrates, an eloquent and brave Athenian. Having distinguished himself in several battles, and thus acquired great popularity among his fellow citizens, he resolved to make himself master of the government of his country. His ambitious designs were however opposed, and for some time frustrated, by the celebrated Solon, who was then the supreme governor of Athens; but Pisistratus, having at length obtained from the people a guard of fifty men to defend his person, seized on the citadel at Athens, and made himself absolute. After his elevation to the

supreme power, conspiracies were formed against him, and he was banished from Athens; but he was soon recalled, and regained his former dignity. He was however obliged to fly from his country a second time; and such was the diversity of his fortune, that after having passed eleven years in an obscure retreat in Eubœa, he was again acknowledged as the chief governor of Athens, and held the supreme power till his death, A.C. 527. Although the appellation of tyrant is generally applied to Pisistratus, it must not be understood to imply that he was a cruel or despotic monarch. He was a tyrant only in that sense, in which Nepos explains the word. During the thirty-three years in which he governed Athens, he distinguished himself by his justice, clemency, and liberality; and if the republican principles of the Athenians would have allowed them to love any sovereign, Pisistratus would have been the object of their admiration and reverence.

tiades, multùm in imperiis magistratibusque versatus, non videbatur posse esse privatus⁸, præsertim cùm consuetudine ad imperii cupiditatem trahi videretur; nam Chersonesi omnes illos, quos habitârat, annos perpetuam obtinuerat dominationem, tyrannusque fuerat appellatus, sed justus; non erat enim vi consecutus, sed suorum voluntate, eamque potestatem bonitate retinuerat. Omnes autem et habentur et dicuntur tyranni, qui potestate sunt perpetuâ in eâ civitate, quæ libertate usa est. Sed in Miltiade erat cùm summa humanitas, tum mira comitas, ut nemo tam humilis esset, cui non ad eum aditus pateret. Magna auctoritas apud omnes civitates, nobile nomen; laus rei militaris⁹ maxima. Hæc populus respiciens maluit eum innoxium plecti, quàm se diutiùs esse in timore.

THEMISTOCLES.

1. THEMISTOCLES, Neoclis filius, Atheniensis. Hujus vitia ineuntis¹ adolescentiæ magnis sunt emendata virtutibus, adeò ut anteferatur huic nemo, pauci pares putentur: sed ab initio est ordiendum. Pater ejus, Neocles, generosus fuit. Is uxorem Halicarnassiam² civem duxit, ex quâ natus est Themistocles; qui, cùm minùs esset probatus parentibus, quòd et liberius vivebat, et rem familiarem³ negligebat, a patre exhæredatus est. Quæ contumelia non fregit eum, sed erexit; nam cùm judicâset, sinè summâ industriâ non posse eam extinguere, totum se dedit reipublicæ, diligentius amicis

⁸ *Esse privatus*, to live as a private person.

⁹ *Rei militaris*, in military affairs, in war.

¹ *Ineuntis*, early.

² *Halicarnassiam*, of Halicarnassus, or, as it is now called, Hodroun, a celebrated city of Caria, once the residence of its kings, and the birth-place of Herodotus, Heraclitus, and other

illustrious men. In this city was the splendid tomb built by Artemisia, queen of Caria, for her husband Mausolus, which was one of the seven wonders of the ancient world, and which has since caused the name of Mausoleum to be applied to every magnificent sepulchre.

³ *Rem familiarem*, his property or estate.

famæque serviens. Multùm in judiciis privatis⁴ versabatur; sæpe in concionem populi⁵ prodibat; nulla res major sinè illo gerebatur; celeriterque, quæ opus erant, reperiebat, facilè eadem oratione explicabat. Neque minùs in rebus gerendis promptus, quàm excogitandis, erat; quòd et de instantibus⁶, ut ait Thucydides⁷, verissimè judicabat, et de futuris callidissimè conjiciebat; quo factum est, ut brevi tempore illustraretur.

2. Primus autem gradus fuit capessendæ reipublicæ⁸ bello Corcyraeo⁹; ad quod gerendum prætor a populo factus, non solùm præsentì bello, sed etiam reliquo tempore, ferociorem reddidit civitatem; nam cùm pecunia publica, quæ ex metallis¹ redibat, largitione magistra-

⁴ *Judiciis privatis*, causes, in which particular individuals only, and not the public, were concerned.

⁵ *Concionem populi*, the assembly of the people. This public assembly consisted of every free citizen of Athens, who had not forfeited his privileges by any crime. It generally met four times in every month, to confirm and ratify the decrees of the senate, to elect magistrates and inquire into their conduct, to receive petitions from private persons and to redress their wrongs, to dispense rewards and punishments, and to receive ambassadors from foreign states. The power of this public assembly was absolute, and from its decisions there was no appeal.

⁶ *Instantibus*, things present.

⁷ *Thucydides*, a celebrated Greek historian, the son of Olorus, and a descendant of Miltiades, born at Athens about 471 years B.C. Having entered the Athenian army during the Peloponnesian war, he was sent to relieve Amphipolis, a town on the borders of Macedonia and Thrace, which was then besieged

by the Spartans; but failing in this expedition, he was banished from Athens, and retired into Thrace, where he wrote the history which has perpetuated his fame. It contains an account of the first twenty-one years of the war, which the Athenians carried on against the other states of Greece, and which is generally called the Peloponnesian war; and it is distinguished by its authenticity, impartiality, conciseness, and energy. The historian was at length recalled to Athens, where he died, in the eightieth year of his age.

⁸ *Capessendæ reipublicæ*, in undertaking the management of public business.

⁹ *Bello Corcyraeo*, in the war with Corcyra, an island in the Ionian sea, now called Corfou or Corfu. It was originally colonised by the Corinthians, and is memorable for having given occasion to the Peloponnesian war, which ended in the ruin of Athens. The ancient names of this island were Phæacia, Drepane, and Scheria. — *Ferociorem*, very warlike.

¹ *Metallis*, the mines, which were the property of the state.

tuum quotannis interiret, ille persuasit populo, ut eâ pecuniâ classis centum navium ædificaretur: quâ celeriter effectâ, primùm Corcyræos fregit; deinde, maritimos prædones consectando, mare tutum reddidit: in quo² cùm divitiis ornavit, tum peritissimos belli navalis fecit, Athenienses. Id quantæ saluti fuerit universæ Græciæ, bello cognitum est Persico; nam cùm Xerxes³ et mari et terrâ bellum universæ inferret Europæ, cum tantis eam copiis invasit, quantas neque antè, neque postea habuit quisquam. Hujus enim classis mille et ducentarum navium longarum⁴ fuit⁵, quam duo millia onerariarum sequebantur; terrestres autem exercitus septingentorum millium⁶ peditum, equitum quadringentorum millium fuerunt. Cujus de adventu cùm fama in Græciam esset perlata, et maximè Athenienses peti dicerentur propter pugnam Marathoniam, miserunt Delphos consultum, quidnam facerent de rebus suis. Deliberantibus Pythia respondit, ut mœnibus ligneis se munirent. Id responsum⁷ quò valeret cùm intelligeret nemo, Themistocles persuasit, consilium esse Apollinis, ut in naves se suaque conferrent, eum enim a deo significari murum ligneum.⁸ Tali consilio probato, addunt ad superiores totidem naves triremes⁹; suaque omnia, quæ moveri poterant, partim Salaminem¹, partim

² *In quo*, in which enterprises.

³ *Xerxes*, Xerxes, the son of Darius the first, and his successor on the throne of Persia. After his return from Greece, the pride, indolence, and sensuality of this monarch excited against him the hatred of his subjects; and, a conspiracy being formed against him, he was slain by Artabanus, one of his officers, A.C. 464.

⁴ *Navium longarum*, ships of war, which were of a longer shape than the *naves onerariæ*, or ships of burden.

⁵ *Fuit*, consisted of.

⁶ *Septingentorum millium*, 700,000. The whole of the

forces, which Xerxes led into Greece, are said to have exceeded five millions.

⁷ *Id responsum*, &c. what they were to understand by this answer.

⁸ *Eum murum ligneum*, that ships were the wooden walls.

⁹ *Triremes*, having three ranks of rowers, who are supposed to have been arranged one above another on the sides of the ship.

¹ *Salaminem*, Salamis or Salamina, an island in the Saronicus Sinus near Athens. This island, which was the birth-place of Ajax and Tencer, was anciently known by the names of Sciras, Cychria, and Cenchria,

Trœzenem², asportant; arcem³ sacerdotibus paucisque majoribus natu, ac sacra procuranda, tradunt; reliquum oppidum relinquunt.

3. Hujus consilium plerisque civitatibus displicebat, et in terrâ dimicari magis placebat. Itaque missi sunt electi cum Leonidâ⁴, Lacedæmoniorum rege, qui Thermopylas occuparent, longiùsque barbaros progredi non paterentur. Hi vim hostium non sustinuerunt, eoque loco omnes interierunt. At classis communis Græciæ trecentarum navium, in quâ ducentæ erant Atheniensium, primùm apud Artemisium⁵, inter Eubœam continentemque terram⁶, cum classiariis regiis conflixit; angustias enim Themistocles quærebat, ne multitudine circumiretur. Hic etsi pari prælio⁷ discesserant, tamen eodem loco non sunt ausi manere, quòd erat periculum, ne si pars navium adversariorum Eubœam superâsset⁸, ancipiti premerentur periculo; quo factum est, ut ab Artemisio discederent, et ex adversum⁹ Athenas apud Salamina classem suam constituerent.

4. At Xerxes, Thermopylis expugnatis, protinus ac-

it is now called Colouri or Caluri. There was also a town of this name in the island of Cyprus, built by Teucer. The celebrated battle of Salamis was fought on the twentieth of October, A.C. 480.

² *Trœzenem*, Trœzene, a town of Peloponnesus, sometimes called Thesis and Posidonia.

³ *Arcem*, the citadel, a hill or rock in Athens, strongly fortified, and accessible only on one side. The Parthenon, a celebrated temple of Minerva, stood on this hill, as well as several other public buildings.

⁴ *Leonidâ*, Leonidas, a king of Lacedæmon, who, at the head of three hundred Spartans, bravely withstood for three days the whole Persian army at Thermopylæ, a narrow pass between the Ægean sea and a ridge of

mountains leading from Thessaly into Locris. Through the treachery of Ephialtes, a Thesalian, who led a detachment of the Persians by a secret path over the mountain, this heroic band was surrounded; and, disdaining to yield, all, with the exception of one, fell fighting for their beloved country. Temples were afterwards raised to Leonidas, and festivals were celebrated annually at Sparta to perpetuate his fame.

⁵ *Artemisium*, Artemisium, a promontory of Eubœa.

⁶ *Continentem terram*, the continent.

⁷ *Pari prælio*, both sides having obtained equal advantage in the battle.

⁸ *Superâsset*, should sail round.

⁹ *Ex adversum*, opposite.

cessit Astu¹, idque nullis defendentibus, interfectis sacerdotibus, quos in arce invenerat, incendio delevit: cujus flammâ perterriti, classarii cùm manere non auderent, et plurimi hortarentur, ut domos suas quisque discederent mœnibusque se defenderent, Themistocles unus restitit, et universos² esse pares aiebat; dispersos testabatur perituros; idque Eurybiadi, regi Lacedæmoniorum, qui tum summæ imperii præerat, fore, affirmabat. Quem cùm minùs quàm vellet moveret, noctu de servis suis, quem habuit fidelissimum, ad regem³ misit, ut ei nunciaret suis verbis, adversarios ejus in fugâ esse; qui si discessissent, majore cum labore et longinquiore tempore bellum confecturum, cùm singulos consecrari cogeretur; quos si statim aggrediretur, brevì universos oppressurum. Hoc eò valebat⁴, ut ingratis ad depugnandum omnes⁵ cogerentur. Hâc re auditâ, barbarus, nihil doli subesse credens, postridie, alienissimo sibi, loco, contra opportunissimo hostibus, adeò angusto mari confligit, ut ejus multitudo navium explicari non potuerit. Victus ergo est magis consilio Themistoclis, quàm armis Græciæ.

5. Hic barbarus, etsi malè rem gesserat, tamen tantas habebat reliquias copiarum, ut etiam cum his opprimere posset hostes. Interim tamen ab eodem gradu⁶ depulsus est; nam Themistocles, verens ne bellare perseveraret, certiores eum⁷ fecit, id agi, ut pons, quem ille in Hellesponto⁸ fecerat, dissolveretur, ac reditu in Asiam

¹ *Astu*, *Astu*, a Greek word signifying a city, but often used to signify Athens, the great city.

² *Et universos*, &c. and he said, that when united, they should be able to contend successfully with the enemy; but he declared, that if separated, they should all perish.

³ *Regem*, Xerxes.

⁴ *Hoc eò valebat*, in sending this message to Xerxes, he had this object in view.

⁵ *Omnes*, *Græci* understood.

⁶ *Eodem gradu*, this measure.

⁷ *Certiores eum*, &c. informs him that it was intended.

⁸ *Hellesponto*, the Hellespont, or, as it is now called, the Dardanelles, a narrow strait of the sea between Thrace and Phrygia, dividing Asia from Europe. When Xerxes arrived at this strait, he found the bridge of boats, which he had formed across it, totally destroyed by a storm; and the proud king, unable to restrain his fury, is said to have ordered chains to be thrown into the sea, and its

excluderetur : idque ei persuasit. Itaque quâ sex mensibus iter fecerat, eâdem⁹ minùs diebus triginta in Asiam reversus est ; seque a Themistocle non superatum, sed conservatum, judicavit. Sic unius viri prudentiâ Græcia liberata est, Europæque succubuit Asia. Hæc altera victoria, quæ cum Marathonio possit comparari tropæo ; nam pari modo, apud Salamina, parvo numero navium maxima post hominum memoriam classis est devicta.

6. Magnus hîc bello Themistocles fuit, nec minor in pace. Cùm enim Phalereo portu¹, neque magno neque bono, Athenienses uterentur, hujus consilio triplex Piræei² portus constitutus est ; isque mœnibus circumdatus, ut ipsam urbem dignitate æquipararet, utilitate superaret. Idemque muros Atheniensium restituit præcipuo suo periculo ; namque Lacedæmonii, causam idoneam³ nacti propter barbarorum excursiones, quâ negarent oportere extra Peloponnesum⁴ ullam urbem haberi⁵, ne essent loca munita, quæ hostes possiderent,

waves to be scourged, as a punishment for their violence. He was obliged to pass the strait himself in a small fishing-boat, and to form another bridge for the passage of his retreating army.

⁹ *Quâ, eâdem, viâ* understood.

¹ *Phalereo portu*, the port of Phalerum or Phalera, an ancient harbour, about two miles and a half from Athens.

² *Piræei*, at Piræeus or Piræus, a small town at the mouth of the river Cephissus, about three miles distant from Athens. The port formed here was divided into three basins, and was connected with the city by a semi-circular wall, nearly seven miles in circumference, sixty feet high, and sufficiently broad to allow two carriages to pass. At certain intervals, towers were erected on this wall, which not only served for the purpose of defence, but were made use of as dwelling-houses. The modern

name of this harbour is Porto Leone.

³ *Idoneam*, plausible.

⁴ *Peloponnesum*, Peloponnesus or the Peloponnese, a celebrated peninsula in the south of Greece, divided into six provinces, Argolis, Laconia, Messenia, Elis, Achaia, and Arcadia. Being connected with the continent by the narrow isthmus of Corinth, which is only five miles broad, it was nearly an island, and very much resembled in its form the leaf of the plane-tree. It received the name of Peloponnesus from two Greek words, signifying the island of Pelops, who is said to have settled in it. It was also known by the names of Ægialea, Apia, Pelasgia, Argia, and Argolis ; its modern name is Morea. Lacedæmon was situated in Peloponnesus, but Athens at a considerable distance from it in Attica.

⁵ *Ullam urbem haberi*, they

Athenienses ædificantes⁶ prohibere sunt conati. Hoc longè⁷ alio spectabat, atque videri volebant; Athenienses enim duabus victoriis, Marathoniâ et Salaminiâ, tantam gloriam apud omnes gentes erant consecuti, ut intelligerent Lacedæmonii, de principatu sibi cum his certamen fore; quare eos quàm infirmissimos esse volebant. Postquam autem audierunt muros instrui, legatos Athenas miserunt, qui id fieri vetarent. His præsentibus desierunt, ac, se de câ re legatos ad eos missuros, dixerunt. Hanc legationem suscepit Themistocles, et solus primò profectus est; reliqui legati ut tum exirent, cùm satis⁸ altitudo muri extructa videretur, præcepit; atque ut interim omnes servi⁹ atque liberi opus facerent, neque ulli loco parcerent, sive sacer esset, sive profanus, sive privatus, sive publicus; sed undique, quod idoneum ad muniendum¹ putarent, congererent; quo factum est, ut Atheniensium muri ex sacellis sepulchrisque constarent.

7. Themistocles autem, ut Lacedæmonem venit, adire ad magistratus noluit, et dedit operam ut quàm longissimè tempus duceret, causam interponens, se collegas expectare. Cùm Lacedæmonii quererentur, opus² ni-

said that no city with walls should be kept.

⁶ *Ædificantes*, from building.

⁷ *Hoc longè*, &c. the object which they had in view in this proceeding, was very different from their avowed object. — *Alio atque*, like *æquè atque*.

⁸ *Cùm satis*, &c. when the wall appeared to be raised to a proper height.

⁹ *Servi*, the slaves. Although the ancient inhabitants of Greece were distinguished for their ardent love of liberty, they had amongst them an immense number of servants, in a state of the most abject slavery. They were as much at the disposal of their masters, as their horses or cattle, and were in general as little esteemed. They were scourged,

starved, and put to death with impunity. In Athens, however, their condition was in some degree less wretched. There were laws, which caused them to be treated with less inhumanity, and they might obtain their freedom whenever they could procure a sum sufficient to pay for their ransom. Their masters also sometimes rewarded a faithful and diligent servant with his liberty; and the state bestowed the same reward on every slave, who fought in their armies, or rendered any signal service to the public. The slaves thus liberated were called, at Rome, *Liberi* or freedmen.

¹ *Ad muniendum*, to be used as materials for building the walls.

² *Opus*, that the building.

hilominus fieri, eumque eâ re conari fallere, interim reliqui legati sunt consecuti; a quibus cùm audisset, non multum superesse³ munitionis, ad ephoros⁴ Lacedæmoniorum accessit, penès quos summum imperium erat, atque apud eos contendit, falsa his esse delata; quare æquum esse, illos⁵ viros bonos nobilesque mittere, quibus fides haberetur⁶, qui rem explorarent; interea se obsidem retinerent. Gestus est ei mos⁷: tresque legati, functi summis honoribus, Athenas missi sunt. Cum his collegas suos Themistocles jussit proficisci, eisque prædixit, ut ne priùs Lacedæmoniorum legatos dimitterent, quàm ipse esset remissus. Hos postquam Athenas pervenisse ratus est, ad magistratum senatumque Lacedæmoniorum adîit, et apud eos liberrimè professus est, Athenienses suo consilio, quod communi jure gentium facere possent, deos publicos⁸, suosque patrios ac penates, quò faciliùs ab hoste possent defendere, muris sepsisse: neque eo⁹, quod inutile esset Græciæ, fecisse; nam illorum urbem, ut propugnaculum, oppositam esse barbaris, apud quam jam bis classis regia fecisset naufragium; Lacedæmonios autem malè et in-

³ *Superesse*, remained to be done.

⁴ *Ephoros*, the ephori, magistrates among the Spartans, who were at first appointed as assistants to their kings, but whose power soon became so great, that they could check and restrain the authority of their monarchs, censure, imprison, and even condemn them. They had the management of the public money, and had power to make peace or declare war. The ephori were five in number, and they were chosen annually by the people, whose rights and liberties they were bound to protect against the aggressions of their kings, and the attacks of their enemies.

⁵ *Illos*, that they.

⁶ *Quibus fides haberetur*, worthy of credit.

⁷ *Gestus est ei mos*, his proposal was acceded to. Although the historian has suffered the conduct of Themistocles in this instance to pass without a censure, his duplicity and treachery were most unjustifiable, and may serve to show how erroneous and defective were the moral principles of even the most virtuous among the ancient heathens.

⁸ *Deos publicos*, the gods, which they worshipped in common with all Greece. The deities of their country were those that were particularly worshipped at Athens; and the penates those that each family chose for their protectors.

⁹ *Eo*, in this proceeding.

justè facere, qui id potiùs intuerentur, quod ipsorum dominationi, quàm quod universæ Græciæ utile esset : quare si suos legatos recipere vellent, quos Athenas miserant, se remitterent ; aliter illos nunquam in patriam essent recepturi.

8. Hic tamen non effugit civium suorum invidiam ; namque ob eundem timorem, quo damnatus erat Miltiades, testularum¹ suffragiis e civitate ejectus, Argos habitatum concessit. Hic cùm propter multas ejus virtutes magnâ cum dignitate viveret, Lacedæmonii legatos Athenas miserunt, qui eum absentem accusarent, quòd societatem cum rege Persarum ad Græciam opprimendam fecisset. Hic crimine absens prodicionis est damnatus. Id ut audivit, quòd non satîs tutum se Argis² videbat, Corcyram demigravit. Ibi cùm ejus principes civitatis animadvertisset timere, ne propter se bellum his Lacedæmonii et Athenienses indicerent, ad Admetum, Molossorum³ regem, cum quo ei hospitium fuerat, confugit. Huc cùm venisset, et in præsentia⁴ rex abesset, quò majore religione⁵ se receptum tueretur, filiam ejus parvulam arripuit, et cum eâ se in sacrarium, quod summâ colebatur ceremoniâ, conjecit. Inde non priùs egressus

¹ *Testularum*, of the shells. When the Athenians became jealous and suspicious of any citizen, it was customary for the magistrates to call an assembly of the people, and to deliver to every man a small shell, on which he was to write the name of the person whom he wished to be banished, and to throw it into an urn provided for the purpose. If the number of shells thus returned to the magistrates amounted to six thousand, the suspected citizen was banished from Athens for ten years, without confiscating his property ; if the shells against him did not amount to this number, no farther proceeding took place. This temporary punishment was called Ostracism.

² *Argis*, Argos, or, as it is now called, Argo, the capital of the province of Argolis in Peloponnesus.

³ *Molossorum*, of the Molossi, a people of Epirus.

⁴ *In præsentia*, at this time.

⁵ *Majore religione*, by a more sacred obligation, by the solemn promise or oath of Admetus, as well as by his friendship. Many of the heathen temples were accounted so sacred, that whoever entered them was considered to be under the protection of the deity of the place, and could not be attacked or forced out without an act of sacrilege. Hence malefactors and the persecuted often sought refuge in them, and were protected.

est, quàm rex eum datâ dextrâ in fidem reciperet, quam præstitit; nam cùm ab Atheniensibus et Lacedæmoniis exposceretur publicè, supplicem non prodidit; monuitque, ut consuleret sibi, difficile enim esse, in tam propinquo loco tutò eum versari. Itaque Pydnam⁶ eum deduci jussit, et quod satis esset præsidii dedit. Hâc re auditâ, hic in navem, omnibus ignotus, ascendit, quæ cùm tempestate maximâ Naxum⁷ ferretur, ubi tum Atheniensium erat exercitus, sensit Themistocles, si eò pervenisset, sibi esse pereundum.⁸ Hâc necessitate coactus, domino navis, quis sit, aperit, multa pollicens, si se conservâset. At ille, clarissimi viri captus misericordiâ, diem noctemque procul ab insulâ in salo navem tenuit in anchoris, neque quenquam ex eâ exire passus est. Inde Ephesum⁹ pervenit, ibique Themistoclem exponit; cui¹ ille pro meritis gratiam postea retulit.

9. Scio plerosque ita scripsisse, Themistoclem, Xerxe regnante, in Asiam transiisse; sed ego potissimum Thucydidi credo, quòd ætate proximus erat, qui illorum temporum historiam reliquerunt, et ejusdem civitatis fuit. Is autem ait, ad Artaxerxem² eum venisse, atque his verbis epistolam misisse; “Themistocles veni ad te, qui plurima mala omnium Graiorum in domum tuam intuli, cùm mihi necesse fuit adversùs patrem tuum bellare, patriamque meam defendere. Idem multò plura bona feci, postquam in tuto ipse³, et ille in periculo esse cœpit; nam cùm in Asiam reverti nollet, prælio apud Salamina

⁶ *Pydnam*, to Pydna, a city of Macedonia, sometimes called Citron.

⁷ *Naxum*, towards Naxos, or, as it is now called, Naxia, the largest and most fertile of the Cyclades.

⁸ *Sibi esse pereundum*, he must perish.

⁹ *Ephesum*, to Ephesus, an ancient city of Ionia, once celebrated throughout the world for its riches and its splendid temple of Diana, but now a mass of

ruins, called Aiosoluc or Ajasalouc. One of the most eminent of the primitive churches was established in this city, but its corruptions caused the divine favour to be withdrawn from it, and there is not at the present time a single professor of Christianity to be found near it.

¹ *Cui, domino navis* understood.

² *Artaxerxem*, Artaxerxes the first, the son and successor of Xerxes.

³ *Ipse*, *ego* understood.

facto, literis eum certiolem feci, id agi, ut pons, quem in Hellesponto fecerat, dissolveretur, atque ab hostibus circumiretur; quo nuncio, ille periculo est liberatus. Nunc autem ad te confugi, exagitatus a cunctâ Græciâ, tuam petens amicitiam; quam si ero adeptus, non minùs me bonum amicum habebis, quàm fortem inimicum ille expertus est. Ea autem rogo, ut de his rebus, de quibus tecum loqui volo, annum mihi temporis des, coque transacto, me ad te venire patiaris."

10. Hujus, rex, animi magnitudinem admirans, cupiensque talem virum sibi conciliari, veniam dedit. Ille omne illud tempus literis sermonique Persarum dedit, quibus adeò eruditus est, ut multò commodiùs dicatur apud regem verba fecisse, quàm hi poterant, qui in Perside erant nati. Hic cùm multa regi esset pollicitus, gratissimumque illud, si suis uti consiliis vellet, illum Græciam bello oppressurum, magnis muneribus ab Artaxerxe donatus, in Asiam rediit, domiciliumque Magnesiae⁴ sibi constituit; namque hanc urbem ei rex donârat, his usus verbis⁵, 'quæ ei panem præberet'; ex quâ regione quinquaginta ei talenta quotannis redibant; Lampsacum⁶, unde vinum sumeret; Myuntem⁷, ex quâ obsonium haberet. Hujus ad nostram memoriam monumenta

⁴ *Magnesiae*, at Magnesia, a town of Asia Minor, about fifteen miles from Ephesus. It was situated near the Mæander, and was often called Magnesia ad Mæandrum, to distinguish it from another town of the same name; its modern name is Guzelhizar.

⁵ *His usus verbis*, &c. telling him that he gave him this city to supply him with bread.

⁶ *Lampsacum*, ei rex donârat understood. Lampsacus, or, as it is now called, Lamsaki, was a town of Asia Minor, near the Hellespont: its inhabitants worshipped Priapus, and were infamous for their obscenity and de-

bauchery. When Alexander, on account of the vices of this city, resolved to destroy it, the philosopher Anaximenes, who had been his preceptor, was sent to appease his anger, and to intercede for the town; but before he could mention his request, the king swore that he would not grant the favour he was about to ask. Anaximenes immediately entreated him to destroy the city and its inhabitants, and by this artful request saved Lampsacus from destruction.

⁷ *Myuntem*, Myus, a town of Ionia, near Magnesia.

manserunt duo, sepulchrum prope oppidum, in quo est sepultus, statuæ in foro Magnesîæ. De cujus morte multis modis apud plerosque⁸ scriptum est, sed nos eundem potissimum Thucydidem auctorem probamus, qui illum ait Magnesîæ morbo mortuum⁹; neque negat fuisse famam, venenum suâ sponte sumpsisse¹, cum se, quæ regi de Græciâ opprimendâ pollicitus esset, præstare posse desperaret. Idem ossa ejus clam in Atticâ ab amicis esse sepulta, quoniam legibus² non concederetur, quòd proditiōis esset damnatus, memoriæ prodidit.

ARISTIDES.

I. ARISTIDES, Lysimachi filius, Atheniensis, æqualis ferè fuit Themistocli. Itaque cum eo de principatu contendit; namque obtrectârunt inter se. In his autem cognitum est, quantò antistaret eloquentiâ innocentîæ; quanquam enim adeò excellebat Aristides abstinentiâ, ut unus post hominum memoriâ, quòd³ quidem nos audiverimus, cognomine Justus sit appellatus, tamen, a Themistocle collabefactus testulâ illâ⁴, exilio decem annorum mulctatus est. Qui quidem cùm intelligeret, reprimi concitatam multitudinem non posse, cedensque animadverteret quendam scribentem, ut patriâ pelleretur, quæsîsse ab eo dicitur, quare id faceret, aut quid Aristides commisisset, cur tantâ poenâ dignus duceretur: cui ille respondit, se ignorare Aristidem; sed sibi non placere, quòd tam cupidè elaborâsset, ut præter cæteros Justus appellaretur. Hic decem annorum legitimam poenam non pertulit; nam postquam Xerxes in Græciam

⁸ *Plerosque, auctores* understood.

⁹ *Mortuum, esse* understood. Themistocles is said to have died about 449 years before the Christian era, in the sixty-fifth year of his age.

¹ *Sumpsisse, illum* understood.

² *Quoniam legibus, &c.* since Corn Nep.

they were prevented by the laws from burying him openly. The laws of Athens did not allow the bodies of those, who had been convicted of treason or sacrilege, to be buried in Attica.

³ *Quòd, used for quoad, as far as.*

⁴ *Testulâ illâ, that is, ostracismo.*

descendit, sexto ferè anno postquam erat expulsus, plebiscito in patriam restitutus est.

2. Interfuit autem pugnae navali apud Salamina, quæ facta est prius quam poenâ liberaretur. Idem prætor fuit Atheniensium apud Plataeas in prælio, quo Mardonius⁵ fusus, barbarorumque exercitus est interfectus. Neque aliud est ullum hujus in re militari illustre factum, quàm hujus imperii memoria; justitiæ verò, et æquitatis, et innocentiae multa: imprimis quòd ejus æquitate factum est, cùm in communi classe esset Græciæ simul cum Pausaniâ, quo duce Mardonius⁵ erat fugatus, ut summa imperii maritimi a Lacedæmoniis transferretur ad Athenienses; namque ante id tempus et mari et terrâ duces erant Lacedæmonii. Tum autem et intemperantiâ Pausaniæ, et justitiâ factum est Aristidis, ut omnes ferè civitates Græciæ ad Atheniensium societatem se applicarent, et adversus barbaros hos duces deligerent sibi, quo faciliùs repellerent⁶, si fortè bellum renovare conarentur.

3. Ad classes ædificandas exercitusque comparandos, quantam pecuniæ quæque civitas daret, Aristides delectus est, qui constitueret. Ejus arbitrio quadringenta et sexaginta talenta quotannis Delum⁷ sunt collata; id⁸ enim commune ærarium esse voluerunt. Quæ omnis pecunia postero tempore Athenas translata est. Hic quâ fuerit abstinentiâ, nullum est certius indicium, quàm

⁵ *Mardonius*, Mardonius, the son-in-law of Darius, and a general of Xerxes, who, after the defeat of his sovereign at Salamis, was left supreme commander of the Persian army in Greece, and was defeated and slain, A.C. 479, in a battle at Plataea.

⁶ *Repellerent*, barbaros understood.

⁷ *Delum*, to Delos, one of the Cyclades, now called Sailles, but which was anciently known by the names of Asteria, Ortygia, Chlamidia, and Cynthus. This

island is said to have been the birth-place of Apollo and Diana, and was once held in such reverence, that all sick persons were removed out of it, lest it should be polluted by their death. It was chosen by Aristides as the common treasury of Greece, probably because the Persians, when they pillaged all the other Grecian isles, were restrained by the sacredness of the place, from plundering this island.

⁸ *Id*, Delos. Attracted into the gender of *ærarium*.

quòd, cùm tantis rebus præfuisset, in tantâ paupertate decessit, ut, quî efferretur⁹, vix reliquerit; quo factum est, ut filiæ ejus publicè alerentur, et, de communi ærario dotibus datis, collocarentur. Decessit autem ferè post annum quartum, quàm Themistocles Athenis erat expulsus.

PAUSANIAS.

1. PAUSANIAS, Lacedæmonius, magnus homo, sed varius in omni genere¹ vitæ fuit; nam ut virtutibus eluxit, sic vitiis est obrutus. Hujus illustrissimum est prælium apud Plataëas; namque, illo duce, Mardonius, satrapes regius², natione Medus³, regis gener, in primis omnium Persarum et manu fortis et consilii plenus, cum ducentis millibus peditum, quos viritim legerat, et viginti millibus equitum, haud ita magnâ manu Græciâ fugatus est; eoque ipse dux cecidit prælio. Quâ victoriâ elatus, plurima miscere⁴ cœpit, et majora concupiscere. Sed primùm in eo est reprehensus, quòd ex prædâ tripodem⁵ aureum Delphis posuisset, epigrammate scripto, in quo erat hæc sententia: "Suo ductu⁶ barbaros apud Plataëas

⁹ *Quî efferretur*, property sufficient to bury him.

¹ *Genere*, way.

² *Regius*, of the Persian king.

³ *Medus*, a native of Media, a celebrated country of Asia, bounded by Assyria and Armenia on the west, by Aria on the east, by the Caspian sea on the north, and by Persia on the south. In the year A.C. 820, Media revolted from the Assyrian monarchy, and continued an independent kingdom, till it was conquered by Cyrus, A.C. 551, who made it a part of the Persian empire. The capital of Media was Ecbatana, or, as it is now called, Hamedan; and this city was generally the summer residence of the Persian monarchs, who retired to it in

order to avoid the excessive heat of Susa and Ctesiphon, their own capitals. Media is now called Irak-Ajami or Persian Irak.

⁴ *Plurima miscere*, to make great confusion.

⁵ *Tripodem*, a tripod, a stool or small table with three legs. Pythia, the priestess of Apollo at Delphos, always gave her oracles sitting on a three-legged stool: hence it was a custom among the ancient Greeks to cast into this form the gold or silver which they designed to deposit at Delphos as a present to Apollo; and a tribute of this kind was generally presented by every conqueror.

⁶ *Suo ductu*, &c. These words

esse deletos, ejusque victoriæ ergo Apollini donum dedisse." Hos versus Lacedæmonii exsculpsērunt, neque aliud scripserunt, quàm nomina earum civitatum, quarum auxilio Persæ erant victi.

2. Post id prælium, eundem Pausaniam cum classe communi Cyprum⁷ atque Hellespontum miserunt, ut ex his regionibus barbarorum præsidia depelleret. Pari felicitate in eâ re usus, elatiùs se gerere cœpit, majoresque appetere res; nam cùm, Byzantio⁸ expugnato, cepisset complures Persarum nobiles, atque in his nonnullos regis propinquos, hos clàm Xerxi remisit, simulans ex vinculis publicis effugisse, et cum his Gongylum Eretriensem, qui literas regi redderet, in quibus hæc fuisse scripta, Thucydides memoriæ prodidit: "Pausanias, dux Spartæ, quos Byzantii ceperat, postquam propinquos tuos cognovit, tibi muneri misit; seque tecum affinitate conjungi cupit. Quare, si tibi videtur, des ei filiam tuam nuptum. Id si feceris, et Spartam, et cæteram Græciam sub tuam potestatem, te adjuvante, se redacturum pollicetur. His de rebus si quid geri volueris, certum hominem ad eum mittas *face*⁹, cum quo colloquatur." Rex, tot hominum salute, tam sibi necessariorum, magnopere gavisus, confestim cum epistolâ Artabazum¹ ad Pausaniam mittit; in quâ eum collaudat, ac petit, ne cui rei parcat ad ea perficienda, quæ pollicetur: si fecerit², nullius rei a se repulsam laturum. Hujus, Pausanias,

are a prose translation of the original Greek inscription, which consists of a hexameter and pentameter line still preserved in Thucydides.

⁷ *Cyprum*, Cyprus, an island in the eastern part of the Mediterranean, sacred to Venus.

⁸ *Byzantio*, Byzantium, a town on the Thracian Bosphorus at the mouth of the Euxine sea, founded by a colony from Megara, A.C. 658. Constantine the Great fixed on this city, A.D. 328, as the capital of the eastern Roman

empire, and gave it the name of Constantinople. The present possessors of Constantinople are the Turks, who took it A.D. 1453, and made it the seat of their empire; its name was changed by them to Stamboul.

⁹ *Face*, used for *fac*.

¹ *Artabazum*, Artabazus, a son of Pharnaces, and a general in the Persian army. There were several Persian generals of this name.

² *Fecerit, ea quæ pollicitus erat* understood.

voluntate cognitâ, alacrior ad rem gerendam factus, in suspicionem cecidit Lacedæmoniorum. In quo facto³ domum revocatus, accusatus capitis⁴, absolvitur; mulctatur tamen pecuniâ; quam ob causam ad classem remissus non est.

3. At ille pòst non multò suâ sponte ad exercitum rediit, et ibi non callidâ, sed dementi ratione cogitata patefecit; non enim mores patrios solùm, sed etiam cultum vestitumque mutavit. Apparatu regio utebatur, veste Medicâ; satellites Medi et Ægyptii⁵ sequebantur; epulabatur more Persarum luxuriosius, quàm, qui aderant, perpeti possent; aditum⁶ petentibus conveniendi non dabat; superbè respondebat, et crudeliter imperabat. Spartam redire nolebat. Colonas, qui locus in agro Troadis⁷ est, se contulerat: ibi consilia, cùm patriæ tum sibi inimica, capiebat. Id postquam Lacedæmonii re-

³ *In quo facto*, in the midst of which transaction.

⁴ *Accusatus capitis*, tried for his life.

⁵ *Ægyptii*, Ægyptian, natives of Ægypt, an extensive country of Africa, bounded on the west by Marmarica and the deserts of Libya, on the east by the Red Sea, on the north by the Mediterranean, and on the south by Æthiopia. It is divided into lower Ægypt, the part near the Mediterranean; and upper Ægypt, the southern part of the country. The Ægyptians considered themselves the most ancient people in the world. Their priests pretended to trace back their origin nearly 12,000 years. There is, however, reason to think that they existed as a nation under Ham, the son of Misraim, 2188 years before the Christian era. In the year A.C. 525, Ægypt was conquered by Cambyzes, king of Persia; but it shook off the Per-

sian yoke A.C. 414, and continued subject to its native kings till A.C. 350, when it was again enslaved by the Persians. After the death of Alexander, A.C. 323, Ptolemy, one of his generals, re-established it as an independent kingdom; and it continued under the government of his descendants till A.C. 31, when the victory, which Augustus obtained over Anthony and Cleopatra, made it a Roman province. Ægypt was one of the most renowned countries of the ancient world, and may be considered as the parent of the arts and sciences. It still retains many traces of its former greatness, but is involved in the grossest ignorance and superstition.

⁶ *Aditum*, &c. he was difficult of access.

⁷ *Troadis*, Troas, a country of Phrygia in Asia Minor, of which Troy was the capital.

sciverunt, legatos ad eum cum scytalâ⁸ miserunt; in quâ more illorum erat scriptum, nisi domum reverteretur, se capitis eum damnaturos. Hoc nuncio motus, sperans se etiam pecuniâ et potentiâ instans periculum posse depellere, domum rediit. Huc ut venit, ab ephoris in vincula publica conjectus est: licet enim legibus eorum cuius ephoro hoc facere regi. Hinc tamen se expedivit; neque eò magis carebat suspicione; nam opinio manebat, eum cum rege habere societatem. Est genus quoddam hominum, quod Helotes⁹ vocatur, quorum magna multitudo agros Lacedæmoniorum colit, servorumque munere fungitur. Hos quoque sollicitare spe libertatis existimabatur; sed quòd harum rerum nullum erat apertum crimen, quo argui posset, non putabant, de tali tamque claro viro suspicionibus oportere judicari, sed expectandum, dum se ipsa res aperiret.

4. Interim Argilius quidam, adolescentulus, quem puerum Pausanias dilexerat, cùm epistolam ab eo ad Artabazum accepisset, eique in suspensionem venisset, aliquid in eâ de se esse scriptum, quòd nemo eorum redisset, qui super tali causâ eòdem¹ missi erant, vincula² epistolæ

⁸ *Scytalâ*, a scytala. When the magistrates of Sparta sent an officer on any expedition, they caused two round pieces of wood to be formed of exactly the same size, one of which was given to the commander and the other kept by themselves. By means of these sticks, their correspondence was kept private. The party, who had any intelligence to communicate, took a narrow slip of parchment; and rolling it about his own staff with the folds close to each other, he wrote his business upon it, not in a direction around the staff, but in lines reaching from one end of it to the other. The parchment was then taken off, and the writing was consequently unintelligible.

In this state the despatch was sent to the other party, and being rolled round his staff in the same manner as at first, the folds exactly fell in one with another, and the words appeared in their proper connexion.

⁹ *Helotes*, Helots, a name applied by the Spartans to their slaves in general, but more especially to a particular class among them, who came originally from Helos, a town of Laconia.

¹ *Super tali causâ eòdem*, to Artabazus with a similar commission.

² *Vincula*, the string. The ancient mode of writing letters was on paper or parchment, or thin tablets of wood, which were folded in the form of

laxavit, signoque detracto cognovit, si pertulisset³, sibi esse pereundum. Erant in eâdem epistolâ, quæ ad ea pertinebant, quæ inter regem Pausaniamque convenerant. Has ille literas ephoris tradidit. Non est prætereunda gravitas⁴ Lacedæmoniorum hôc loco; nam ne hujus quidem indicio impulsî sunt, ut Pausaniam comprehenderent; neque priûs vim adhibendam putaverunt, quàm se ipse indicâsset: itaque huic indici, quid fieri vellent, præceperunt. Fanum Neptuni⁵ est Tænari⁶, quod violari nefas putant Græci. Eò ille index confugit: in arâ consedit. Hanc juxta locum fecerunt sub terrâ, ex quo posset audiri, si quis quid loqueretur cum Argilio: huc ex ephoris quidam descenderunt. Pausanias, ut audivit Argilium confugisse in aram, perturbatus eò venit: quem cùm supplicem Dei videret in arâ sedentem, quærit, causæ quid sit⁷ tam repentini consilii; huic ille, quid ex literis comperisset, aperit. Tantò magis, Pausanias, perturbatus, orare cœpit, ne enunciaret⁸, nec se, meritum de illo optimè, proderet; quòd si eam veniam sibi dedisset, tantisque implicitum rebus⁹ sublevâsset, magno ei esse præmio futurum.

5. His rebus, ephori, cognitis, satius putaverunt in urbe eum comprehendi. Quò cùm essent profecti, et Pausanias, placato Argilio, ut putabat, Lacedæmonem reverteretur, in itinere, cùm jam in eo¹ esset, ut compre-

a book, and secured by a thread tied round them, the knot of which was covered with wax and sealed.

³ *Pertulisset, epistolam ad Artabazum* understood.

⁴ *Gravitas*, the cautiousness. The adjective *gravis*, from which this noun is derived, signifies heavy; and as heavy bodies are not easily moved, the epithet is figuratively applied to persons, who are not apt to alter their purposes or form resolutions without much deliberation. In this metaphorical sense the word *gravitas* is used in this passage.

⁵ *Neptuni*, of Neptune, said to be the brother of Jupiter, and the god of the sea.

⁶ *Tænari*, at Tænarus, now called Matapan, a promontory of Laconia in Peloponnesus, under which was a large and deep cavern, which is often described by the ancient poets as the entrance to the infernal regions.

⁷ *Causæ quid sit*, what was the cause.

⁸ *Ne enunciaret, quæ comperisset* understood.

⁹ *Rebus*, difficulties.

¹ *In eo*, on the point.

henderetur, e vultu cujusdam ephori, qui eum admonere cupiebat, insidias sibi fieri, intellexit. Itaque paucis antè gradibus, quàm qui sequebantur, in ædem Minervæ², quæ Chalciæcus vocatur, confugit. Hinc ne exire posset, statim ephori valvas ejus ædis obstruxerunt, tectumque sunt demoliti, quò faciliùs³ sub dio interiret. Dicitur, eo tempore matrem Pausaniæ vixisse, eamque, jam magno natu⁴, postquam de scelere filii comperit, in primis ad filium claudendum lapidem ad introitum ædis attulisse. Sic Pausanias magnam belli gloriam turpi morte maculavit. Hic, cùm semianimis de templo elatus esset, confestim animam efflavit. Cujus mortui corpus cùm eodem nonnulli dicerent inferri oportere, quò hi⁵, qui ad supplicium essent dati, displicuit pluribus; et procul ab eo loco inderunt, in quo erat mortuus. Inde posterius dei Delphici responso erutus, atque eodem loco sepultus, ubi vitam finierat.

² *Minervæ*, of Minerva or Pallas, the daughter of Jupiter, and said to be the goddess of war, wisdom, and the arts and sciences. Her temple at Lacedæmon was called Chalciæcus, either because it was built principally of χαλκός, brass, or from Chalciæus, an epithet applied to Minerva, because she had a temple at Chalcis, the chief city of Eubœa.

³ *Quò faciliùs*, &c. that from exposure to the cold he might sooner die. Although the ancient heathens considered it an offence against their deities to force from their temples the criminals, who had sought refuge in them, yet it was not unusual to close the doors of the building and uncover the roof, so that the criminal soon

perished with cold and hunger. In other instances they constrained the suppliant to leave the temple by filling it with fire.

⁴ *Jam magno natu*, being now of a great age. The unnatural conduct of the mother of Pausanias on this occasion was perfectly consistent with the usual spirit and conduct of the Lacedæmonian women. They are said to have often celebrated with festivals the death of their sons, who were slain in battle; and sometimes to have killed with their own hands such of their children as brought disgrace on their country by losing their arms, or flying from the enemy.

⁵ *Hi*, those were carried.

CIMON.

1. CIMON, Miltiadis filius, Atheniensis, duro admodum initio usus est⁶ adolescentiæ; nam, cùm pater ejus litem æstimatam populo solvere non potuisset, ob eamque causam in vinculis publicis decessisset, Cimon eâdem custodiâ tenebatur, neque legibus Atheniensium emitti poterat, nisi pecuniam, quâ pater mulctatus esset, solvisset. Habebat autem in matrimonio sororem suam germanam, nomine Elpinicen, non magis amore⁷, quàm more, ductus; nam Atheniensibus licet, eodem patre natas, uxores ducere. Hujus conjugii⁸ cupidus, Callias quidam, non tam generosus, quàm pecuniosus, qui magnas pecunias ex metallis fecerat, egit cum Cimone, ut eam sibi uxorem daret; id si impetrâset, se⁹ pro illo pecuniam soluturum. Is cùm talem conditionem aspernaretur, Elpinice negavit, se passuram Miltiadis progeniem in vinculis publicis interire; quoniamque prohibere posset, se Calliæ nupturam, si ea, quæ polliceretur, præstitisset.

2. Tali modo custodiâ liberatus, Cimon celeriter ad principatum pervenit; habebat enim satis eloquentiæ, summam liberalitatem, magnam prudentiam cùm juris civilis, tum rei militaris, quòd cum patre a puero¹ in exercitu fuerat versatus. Itaque hic et populum urbanum in suâ tenuit potestate, et apud exercitum plurimùm valuit auctoritate. Primùm imperator apud flumen Strymona² magnas copias Thracum fugavit; oppidum Amphipolim³ constituit, eòque decem millia Atheniensium

⁶ *Usus est*, experienced.

⁷ *Non magis amore, &c.* induced to marry her, not more by love for her, than by the custom of his country.

⁸ *Hujus conjugii*, of having Elpinice as his wife. The laws of Athens allowed the dissolution of a marriage by mutual consent, and the parties were afterwards at liberty to marry again.

⁹ *Se*, *dixit* understood.

¹ *A puero*, from his childhood.

² *Strymona*, Strymon, a river separating Thrace from Macedonia.

³ *Amphipolim*, Amphipolis, a town situated on a small island in the middle of the river Strymon, which consequently flowed round it, and caused it to be named Amphipolis, or, a city

in coloniam misit. Idem iterum apud *Mycalem*⁴ Cypriorum et Phœnicum⁵ ducentarum navium classem devictam cepit, eodemque die pari fortunâ in terrâ ususe est; namque, hostium navibus captis, statim ex classe copias suas eduxit, barbarorumque uno concursu maximam vim prostravit. Quâ victoriâ magnâ prædâ potitus, cùm domum reverteretur, quòd jam nonnullæ insulæ propter acerbitatem imperii⁶ defecerant, bene animatas confirmavit, alienatas ad officium redire coegit. *Scyrum*⁷, quam eo tempore *Dolopes*⁸ incolebant, quòd contumaciùs se gesserat, vacuefecit; sessores veteres urbe insulâque ejecit, agros civibus divisit. *Thasios*⁹, opulentiâ fretos, suo adventu fregit. His ex manubiis arx Athenarum, quâ ad¹ meridiem vergit, est ornata.

3. Quibus rebus cùm unus in civitate maximè floreret, incidit in eandem invidiam, quam pater suus cæterique Atheniensium principes²; nam testarum suffragiis, quod illi *ὀστρακισμὸν* (ostracismum) vocant, decem annorum exilio mulctatus est. Cujus facti celerius Athenienses, quàm ipsum, poenituit; nam cùm ille forti animo invidiæ

surrounded on all sides. The modern Greeks call this town Christopolis, and the Turks, Jamboli or Emboli.

⁴ *Mycalem*, Mycale, a city and promontory of Asia Minor, near Samos. The battle of Mycale was fought A.C. 479.

⁵ *Phœnicum*, of the Phœnicians, the inhabitants of Phœnicia, a name given to that part of Syria, which lies along the Mediterranean. This country has been celebrated for having made the earliest progress in civilization and the arts and sciences. The origin of letters is ascribed by the Greeks to its inhabitants; and the art of navigation, if not invented, was much improved by them. The Phœnicians were originally governed by kings, but

they at length fell under the power of Persia, and remained a part of that monarchy, till it was destroyed by Alexander: they eventually became tributary to the Romans.

⁶ *Imperii, Atheniensium* is understood.

⁷ *Scyrum*, Scyros, or, as it is now called, Skyro, a rocky and barren island in the Ægean sea, near Eubœa.

⁸ *Dolopes*, the Dolopes, a people of Thessaly near mount Pin-dus.

⁹ *Thasios*, the inhabitants of Thasos, a small but very fruitful island in the Ægean sea, on the coast of Thrace.

¹ *Quâ ad, &c.* on the south side.

² *Principes, inciderant* understood.

ingratorum civium cessisset, bellumque Lacedæmonii Atheniensibus indixissent, confestim notæ ejus virtutis desiderium consecutum est. Itaque post annum quintum, quo expulsus erat, in patriam revocatus est. Ille, quòd hospitio³ Lacedæmoniorum utebatur, satius existimans contendere⁴ Lacedæmonem, suâ sponte est profectus, pacemque inter duas potentissimas civitates conciliavit. Pòst, neque ita multò, in Cyprum cum ducentis navibus imperator missus, cùm ejus majorem partem insulæ devicisset, in morbum implicitus⁵, in oppido Citio⁶ est mortuus.

4. Hunc Athenienses non solùm in bello, sed in pace, diu desideraverunt; fuit enim tantâ liberalitate, cùm compluribus locis prædia hortosque haberet, ut nunquam eis custodem imposuerit fructûs servandi gratiâ, ne quis impediretur, quò minùs ejus rebus, quibus vellet, frueretur. Semper eum pedissequi cum nummis sunt secuti, ut, si quis opis ejus indigeret, haberet, quod statim daret, ne differendo videretur negare. Sæpe cùm aliquem, offensum fortunâ⁷, videret minùs bene vestitum, suum amiculum dedit. Quotiçie sic⁸ cœna ei coquebatur, ut, quos invocatos vidisset in foro, omnes devocaret; quod facere nullum diem prætermittebat. Nulli fides ejus, nulli opera, nulli res familiaris, defuit. Multos locupletavit. Complures pauperes mortuos, qui, unde efferrentur, non reliquissent, suo sumptu extulit. Sic se gerendo, minimè est mirandum, si et vita ejus fuit secura, et mors acerba.

LYSANDER.

1. LYSANDER, Lacedæmonius, magnam reliquit sui famam, magis felicitate, quàm virtute, partam; Athenien-

³ Quòd hospitio, &c. because he had a friendship for the Lacedæmonians. died about A.C. 449, in the fifty-first year of his age.

⁴ Contendere, to go to.

⁷ Offensum fortunâ, ill-treated by fortune.

⁵ Implicitus, falling.

⁸ Sic, so plentiful.—Extulit, buried.

⁶ Citio, Citium, a town of Cyprus, now called Chiti. Cimon

ses enim, in Peloponnesios⁹ sexto et vicesimo anno bellum gerentes, confecisse apparet. Id quâ ratione consecutus sit, latet; non enim virtute sui exercitûs, sed immodestiâ¹ factum est adversariorum, qui, quodd dicto audientes² imperatoribus suis non erant, dispalati in agris, relictis navibus, in hostium venerunt potestatem; quo facto Athenienses se Lacedæmoniis dediderunt. Hâc victoriâ Lysander elatus, cùm antea semper factiosus audaxque fuisset, sic sibi indulxit³, ut ejus operâ in maximum odium Græciæ Lacedæmonii pervenerint: nam cùm hanc causam Lacedæmonii dictitâssent sibi esse belli, ut Atheniensium impotentem dominationem refringerent, postquam apud Ægos⁴ flumen Lysander classis hostium est potitus, nihil aliud molitus est, quàm ut omnes civitates in suâ teneret potestate, cùm id se Lacedæmoniorum causâ facere simularet. Namque undique qui Atheniensium rebus⁵ studuissent, ejectis⁶, decem delegerat in unâquâque civitate, quibus summum imperium potestatemque omnium rerum committeret. Horum in numerum nemo admittebatur, nisi qui aut ejus hospitio contineretur, aut se illius fore proprium, fide confirmaret.⁷

2. Ita decemvirali potestate in omnibus urbibus constitutâ, ipsius nutu omnia gerebantur. Cujus de crudelitate ac perfidiâ satîs est unam rem, exempli gratiâ, proferre, ne de eodem plura enumerando fatigemus lectores. Victor ex Asiâ cùm reverteretur, Thasumque divertisset,

⁹ *In Peloponnesios*, against the inhabitants of Peloponnesus. The jealousy, which existed between the Spartan and Athenian states, excited at length a civil war in Greece. The Lacedæmonians, supported by the republic of Peloponnesus and other allies, declared war against the Athenians; and, after an arduous struggle of nearly twenty-seven years, overcame them. They took their city, and reduced them from a state of independence and greatness to slavery and wretchedness.

¹ *Immodestiâ*, by the imprudence and want of discipline.

² *Audientes*, obedient.

³ *Sic sibi indulxit*, gave his proud and ambitious disposition so much liberty.

⁴ *Ægos*, Ægos, a river of Thrace, generally called Ægos Potamos, or the goats' river.

⁵ *Rebus*, the interests.

⁶ *Ejectis*, iis understood.

⁷ *Aut, se, &c.* the construction: *Aut, confirmaret eum fide se fore proprium illius*, i. e. *addictum illi*.

quòd ea civitas præcipuâ fide fuerat erga Athenienses, proinde ac si ⁸ iidem firmissimi solerent esse amici, qui constantes fuissent inimici, eam pervertere ⁹ concupivit. Vidit autem, nisi in eo occultâsset voluntatem, futurum, ut Thasii dilaberentur consulerentque rebus suis.¹

3. Itaque decemviralem suam potestatem sui², ab illo constitutam, sustulerunt. Quo dolore incensus, iniit consilia reges³ Lacedæmoniorum tollere; sed sentiebat, id se sinè ope⁴ deorum facere non posse, quòd Lacedæmonii omnia ad oracula referre consueverant: primùm itaque Delphos⁵ corrumpere est conatus. Cùm id⁶ non potuisset, Dodonam⁷ adortus est. Hinc quoque repulsus, dixit se vota suscepisse, quæ Jovi Ammoni⁸ solveret,[✓] existimans se Afros faciliùs corrupturum. Hâc spe cùm profectus esset in Africam, multùm eum antistites Jovis fefellerunt; nam non solùm corrumpi non potuerunt, sed etiam legatos Lacedæmona miserunt, qui Lysandrum accusarent, quòd sacerdotes fani corrumpere conatus esset. Accusatus hòc crimine, iudiciumque absolutus sententiis, Orchomeniis⁹ missus subsidio, occisus est a Thebanis¹

⁸ *Proinde ac si*, as though.

⁹ *Pervertere*, to bring it over to his own interests.

¹ *Rebus suis*, their own security. The part of the life of Lysander, in which this instance of his cruelty is recorded, is lost, and it cannot now be ascertained to what circumstances the historian here refers.

² *Sui*, his countrymen.

³ *Reges*, the kings. As long as the monarchical form of government existed at Lacedæmon, there were always two kings at the same time; but their authority was so much restrained by the ephori, that they might more properly have been called generals than monarchs.

⁴ *Ope* the sanction.

⁵ *Delphos*, the oracle of Apollo at Delphos.

⁶ *Id*, *facere* is understood.

⁷ *Dodonam*, Dodona, a city of Epirus, in which was a celebrated oracle of Jupiter.

⁸ *Jovi Ammoni*, to Jupiter Ammon, who had a temple and oracle in the deserts of Libya in Africa.

⁹ *Orchomeniis*, to the inhabitants of Orchomenum, a town of Bœotia, sometimes called Minyeia.

¹ *Thebanis*, the Thebans, the inhabitants of Thebes, the capital of Bœotia. This celebrated city is said to have been built by Cadmus. It was at first governed by kings, but about A.C. 1190 a republic was established in it. It did not however rise

apud Haliartum.² Quàm verè de eo foret judicatum, oratio indicio fuit, quæ post mortem in domo ejus re-
perta est, in quâ suadet Lacedæmoniis, ut regiâ potestate
dissolutâ, ex omnibus dux deligatur ad bellum geren-
dum; sed ita scripta, ut deorum videretur congruere
sententiæ, quam ille se habiturum, pecuniâ fidens, non
dubitabat: hanc ei scripsisse Cleon Harlicarnasseus³
dicitur.

4. Atque hoc loco non est prætereundum factum
Pharnabazi⁴, satrapis regii; nam cùm Lysander, præfec-
tus classis, in bello multo crudeliter avarèque fecisset,
deque his rebus suspicaretur ad cives suos esse perlatum⁵,
petiit a Pharnabazo, ut ad ephoros sibi testimonium⁶ da-
ret, quantâ sanctitate bellum gessisset, sociosque trac-
tâsset, deque eâ re accuratè scriberet; magnam enim
ejus auctoritatem in eâ re futuram. Huic ille liberaliter
pollicetur. Librum gravem multis verbis conscripsit, in
quo summis eum effert laudibus; quem cùm legisset pro-
bâssetque, dum obsignatur, alterum pari magnitudine,
tantâ similitudine, ut discerni non posset, signatum sub-
jecit, in quo accuratissimè ejus avaritiam perfidiamque
accusârat. Hinc Lysander domum cùm redisset, post-
quam de suis rebus gestis apud maximum magistratum,
quæ voluerat, dixerat, testimonii loco⁷ librum, a Pharna-
bazo datum, tradidit; hunc, summo Lysandro, cùm
ephori cognôssent, ipsi⁸ legendum dederunt. Ita ille
imprudens ipse suus fuit accusator.

to any eminence till the age of
Epaminondas, when it held for
a short period the sovereignty
of Greece. Thebes was totally
demolished by Alexander; and
though it was afterwards partially
rebuilt, it never regained its
former consequence.

² *Haliartum*, Haliartus, a city
of Bœotia. Lysander was slain
394 years before the Christian era.

³ *Cleon Halicarnasseus*, Cleon,
an orator of Halicarnassus.

⁴ *Pharnabazi*, of Pharnabazus,
an officer of Persia, who assisted
the Lacedæmonians against the
Athenians.

⁵ *Esse perlatum*, that intelli-
gence had been carried.

⁶ *Testimonium*, a testimonial
to show.

⁷ *Testimonii loco*, as a testi-
monial.

⁸ *Ipsi*, the letter to Lysander
himself.

ALCIBIADES.

1. ALCIBIADES, Clinia⁹ filius, Atheniensis. In hâc natura, quid efficere possit, videtur experta; constat enim inter omnes, qui de eo memoriæ prodiderunt¹, nihil illo fuisse excellentius², vel in vitiis, vel in virtutibus. Natus in amplissimâ civitate, summo genere, omnium ætatis suæ multò formosissimus, ad omnes res aptus, consilii-que plenus. Namque imperator fuit summus et mari et terrâ; disertus³, ut in primis dicendo valeret; et tanta erat commendatio oris atque orationis, ut nemo ei dicendo posset resistere. Idem, cùm tempus posceret, laboriosus, patiens, liberalis, splendidus, non minùs in vitâ, quàm victu; affabilis, blandus, temporibus callidissimè inserviens. Idem, simul ac se remiserat, nec causa suberat, quare animi⁴ laborem perferret, luxuriosus, dissolutus, libidinosus, intemperans reperièbatur; ut omnes admirarentur, in uno homine tantam inesse dissimilitudinem, tamque diversam naturam.

2. Educatus est in domo Periclis⁵, privignus enim ejus fuisse dicitur; eruditus a Socrate.⁶ Socerum habuit

⁹ *Clinia*, of Clinias, a native of Athens.

¹ *Memoriæ prodiderunt*, have written.

² *Excellentius*, more remarkable.

³ *Disertus*, ita understood.

⁴ *Animi*, of thought.

⁵ *Periclis*, of Pericles, an illustrious Athenian, who by his liberality, political talents, and eloquence, maintained the chief authority in the republic for many years. Towards the close of his life, he lost his popularity and influence, but was again raised by his fickle countrymen to his former honors and authority, which he retained till about A. C. 429, when he was cut off by the plague

in the seventieth year of his age.

⁶ *Socrate*, Socrates, the son of Sophroniscus, a statuary, the most renowned of all the ancient philosophers. Having studied philosophy under Archelaus and Anaxagoras, he left the occupation of his father, to which he had been brought up, and undertook the office of a public instructor. The most illustrious youths of Athens became his pupils, and were trained by his instructions and the influence of his example to habits of temperance, purity, self-denial, patience, and courage. The reputation which his wisdom and virtue obtained, and the freedom with which he reproved

Hipponicum, omnium Græcorum ditissimum, ut si ipse fingere⁷ vellet, neque plura bona reminisci, neque majora posset consequi, quàm vel fortuna, vel natura, tribuerat.

3. Bello Peloponnesiaco, hujus consilio⁸ atque auctoritate Athenienses bellum Syracusanis⁹ indixerunt, ad quod gerendum ipse dux delectus est. Duo præterea collegæ dati, Nicias et Lamachus.¹ Id² cùm appareretur, priusquam classis exiret, accidit, ut unâ nocte omnes Hermæ³, qui in oppido erant Athenis, dejicerentur præter unum, qui ante januam Andocidis⁴ erat, Andocisque Hermes vocatus est. Hoc cùm appareret, non sinè magnâ multorum consensione esse factum, quod non ad privatam, sed ad publicam rem pertineret, magnus multitudini timor est injectus, ne qua repentina vis in civitate existeret, quæ libertatem opprimeret populi. Hoc maximè⁵ convenire in Alcibiadem videbatur; quòd et potentior

the vices of his countrymen, excited against him the hatred of the envious and depraved. The philosopher was accused of corrupting the Athenian youth before the council of the five hundred, and his enemies prevailed on his judges to declare him guilty and to condemn him. When the hour of his death approached, a cup of hemlock was presented to him, which he drank with a calm and unaltered countenance, and in a few minutes expired. Socrates died about A. C. 400, in the seventieth year of his age.

⁷ *Fingere*, bona sibi understood.

⁸ *Consilio*, &c. relying on the opinion and reputation.

⁹ *Syracusani*, against the Syracusans, the inhabitants of Syracuse, a city of Sicily, founded by a Corinthian colony, A. C. 732, and long celebrated for its opulence and magnificence. It is still a place of some consequence.

¹ *Nicias et Lamachus*, Nicias and Lamachus. After Alcibiades was recalled to Athens, these generals were left at Syracuse to prosecute the siege. They carried it on with the greatest valor and intrepidity, but without success. Lamachus died fighting before the walls of the city, and Nicias was at length obliged to surrender himself and all his army to the enemy, by whom he was put to death, A. C. 413.

² *Id*, this expedition.

³ *Hermæ*, the statues of Hermes or Mercury, which the Greeks generally placed at the entrance of their houses, as a protection against robbers, of whom Mercury was considered the god.

⁴ *Andocidis*, of Andocides, an Athenian orator.

⁵ *Hoc maximè*, &c. a sudden commotion of this nature seemed most likely to proceed from Alcibiades.

et major, quàm privatus, existimabatur; multos enim liberalitate devinxerat, plures etiam operâ forensi⁶ suos reddiderat. Quare fiebat, ut omnium oculos, quotiescunque in publicum prodisset, ad se converteret, neque ei par quisquam in civitate poneretur. Itaque non solùm spem in eo habebant maximam, sed etiam timorem, quòd et obesse plurimùm, et prodesse, poterat. Aspergebatur etiam infamiâ, quòd in domo suâ facere mysteria⁷ dicebatur, quod nefas erat more Atheniensium; idque non ad religionem, sed ad conjurationem, pertinere existimabatur.

4. Hòc crimine in concione ab inimicis compellabatur⁸; sed instabat tempus ad bellum proficiscendi: id ille intuens, neque ignorans civium suorum consuetudinem⁹, postulabat, ut, si quid de se agi vellent, potiùs de præsenti¹ quæstio haberetur, quàm absens invidiæ crimine² accusaretur. Inimici verò ejus quiescendum in præsenti³, quia, nocere se ei non posse, intelligebant, et illud tempus expectandum, decreverunt, quo exisset, ut sic absentem aggredierentur: itaque fecerunt; nam postquam in Siciliam⁴ eum pervenisse crediderunt, absentem, quòd sacra violâsset, reum fecerunt.⁵ Quâ de re cùm ei nuncius a magistratu in Siciliam missus esset, ut domum ad causam dicendam rediret, essetque in magnâ spe provinciæ bene administrandæ, non parere noluit, et in triremem, quæ ad eum deportandum erat missa, ascendit; ac, Thurios⁶ in Italiam pervectus, multa secum reputans

⁶ *Operâ forensi*, by the assistance he had rendered them in their law-suits.

⁷ *Mysteria*, the sacred rites of Ceres, which it was not lawful to celebrate except at Eleusis.

⁸ *In concione compellabatur*, he was publicly charged.

⁹ *Consuetudinem*, the fickle disposition, and practice of degrading their absent commanders.

¹ *Præsenti*, *se* understood.

² *Invidiæ crimine*, of any crime,

through the malice of those who envied and hated him.

³ *In præsenti*, for the present.

⁴ *Siciliam*, Sicily, the largest, most fertile, and most celebrated island in the Mediterranean, anciently called Sicania, Trinacria, and Triquetra.

⁵ *Reum fecerunt*, impeached him.

⁶ *Thurios*, to Thurii, a town of Lucania in Italy, built, A. C. 444, by a colony of Athenians.

de immoderatâ civium suorum licentiâ crudelitatemque erga nobiles, utilissimum ratus impendentem evitare tempestatem, clam se a custodibus subduxit, et inde primùm Elidem⁷, deinde Thebas, venit. Postquam autem, se capitis damnatum, bonis publicatis, audivit, et id, quod usu venerat⁸, Eumolpidas⁹ sacerdotes a populo coactos, ut se devoverent, ejusque devotionis quò testatior esset memoria, exemplum¹, in pilâ lapideâ incisum, esse positum in publico, Lacedæmonem demigravit. Ibi, ut ipse prædicare consueverat, non adversùs patriam, sed inimicos suos, bellum gessit, quòd iidem hostes essent civitati; nam cùm intelligerent, se plurimùm prodesse reipublicæ, ex eâ ejecisse², plùsque iræ suæ, quàm utilitati communi, paruisse. Itaque hujus consilio Lacedæmonii cum Persarum rege amicitiam fecerunt; deinde + Deceliam³ in Atticâ munierunt, præsidioque perpetuo ibi posito, in obsidione Athenas tenuerunt. Ejusdem operâ Ioniam a societate averterunt Atheniensium; quo facto, multò superiores bello esse cœperunt.

5. Neque verò his rebus tam amici Alcibiadi sunt facti⁴, quàm timore ab eo alienati; nam cùm acerrimi viri præstantem prudentiam in omnibus rebus cognoscerent, pertimuerunt, ne, caritate patriæ ductus, aliquando ab ipsis descisceret, et cum suis in gratiam rediret: itaque tempus ejus interficiendi quærere instituerunt. Id Alcibiadi diutius celari non potuit; erat enim eâ sagacitate, ut decipi non posset, præsertim cùm

⁷ *Elidem*, to Elis, a city of Peloponnesus, the capital of a province of the same name, celebrated for the swiftness of its horses.

⁸ *Quod usu venerat*, which was customary.

⁹ *Eumolpidas*, called Eumolpidæ, the priests of Ceres, who presided at the celebration of the Eleusinian mysteries. They were descended from Eumolpus, a king of Thrace, who was made priest of Ceres by Erechtheus,

king of Athens; and all causes relating to impiety or profanation were always referred to their judgment.

¹ *Exemplum*, a copy of the curse.

² *Ex eâ ejecisse*, they cast him out of it.

³ *Deceliam*, Decelia, or, as it is now called, Biala Castro, a small village, about fifteen miles north of Athens.

⁴ *Facti*, *Lacedæmonii* understood.

animum attendisset ad cavendum. Itaque ad Tissaphernem⁵, præfectum regis Darii, se contulit; cujus cùm in intimam amicitiam pervenisset, et Atheniensium, malè gestis in Siciliâ rebus, opes senescere, contrà Lacedæmoniorum⁶ crescere videret, initio cum Pisandro prætore, qui apud Samum⁷ exercitum habebat, per internuncios colloquitur, et de reditu suo facit mentionem; erat enim eodem, quo⁸ Alcibiades, sensu, populi potentiae non amicus, et optimatum fautor. Ab hõc destitutus, primùm per Thrasybulum, Lyci filium, ab exercitu recipitur, prætorque fit apud Samum; pòst suffragante Theramene⁹, plebiscito restituitur, parique absens imperio præficitur, simul cum Thrasybulo et Theramene. Horum imperio tanta commutatio rerum facta est, ut Lacedæmonii, qui paulò antè victores viguerant, perterriti pacem peterent; victi enim erant quinque præliis terrestribus, tribus navalibus; in quibus ducentas naves triremes amiserant, quæ captæ in hostium venerant potestatem. Alcibiades simul cum collegis receperat Ioniam, Hellespontum, multas præterea urbes Græcas, quæ in orâ sitæ sunt Asiæ; quarum expugnaverant complures, in his Byzantium; neque minùs¹ multas consilio ad amicitiam adjunxerant, quòd in captos clementiâ fuerant usi.

6. Ita prædâ onusti, locupletato exercitu, maximis rebus gestis, Athenas venerunt. His cùm obviàm uni-

⁵ *Tissaphernem*, Tissaphernes. There were several Persian officers of this name, the most celebrated of whom was the officer who commanded the army of Artaxerxes at the battle of Cunaxa, and who was afterwards conquered by Agesilaus.

⁶ *Lacedæmoniorum*, *opes* understood.

⁷ *Samum*, Samos, an island in the Ægean sea, near the coast of Ionia

⁸ *Eodem, quo, &c.* of the same party with Alcibiades.

⁹ *Suffragante Theramene*, Theramenes exerting his influence for him. Theramenes was an Athenian philosopher and general. When Athens fell under the power of the Lacedæmonians, he was appointed one of the thirty tyrants to whom the government of the city was committed; but refusing to share in the cruelties and extortions practised by his colleagues, they formed a conspiracy against him, and he was condemned to die by poison.

¹ *Neque minùs*, and also

versa civitas in Piræeum descendisset, tanta fuit omnium expectatio visendi Alcibiadis, ut ad ejus triremem vulgus conflueret, perinde ac si solus advenisset; sic enim populo erat persuasum², et adversas superiores, et præsententes secundas res, accidisse ejus operâ. Itaque et Siciliæ amissum imperium, et Lacedæmoniorum victorias, culpæ suæ tribuebant, quòd talem virum e civitate expulissent. Neque id sinè causâ arbitrari videbantur; nam postquam exercitui præesse cœperat, neque terrâ, neque mari, hostes pares³ esse potuerant. Hic ut navi egressus est, quanquam Theramenes et Thrasybulus eisdem rebus præfuerant, simulque venerant in Piræeum, tamen illum unum omnes prosequiebantur; et, id quod nunquam antea usu venerat, nisi Olympiæ victoribus, coronis aureis æneisque vulgo donabatur. Ille lacrymans talem benevolentiam civium suorum accipiebat, reminiscens pristini temporis acerbitem. Postquam Astu venit, concione advocatâ, sic verba fecit, ut nemo tam ferus fuerit, quin ejus casum lacrymârit, inimicumque his se ostenderit, quorum operâ patriâ pulsus fuerat; perinde ac si alius populus, non ille ipse⁴, qui tum flebat, eum sacrilegii damnâset. Restituta ergo huic sunt publicè bona; iidemque illi Eumolpidæ sacerdotes rursus resecreare sunt coacti, qui eum devoverant, pilæque illæ, in quibus devotio fuerat scripta, in mare præcipitatæ.

7. Hæc Alcibiadi lætitia minùs fuit diuturna; nam, cùm ei essent omnes honores decreti, totaque respublica domi bellicque tradita, ut unius arbitrio gereretur, et ipse postulâset, ut duo sibi collegæ darentur, Thrasybulus et Adimantus⁵, neque id negatum esset, classe in Asiam profectus, quòd apud Cymen⁶ minùs ex sententiâ⁷

² *Populo erat persuasum*, the people were persuaded.

³ *Pares, Atheniensibus* understood.

⁴ *Non ille ipse*, and not that same people.

⁵ *Adimantus*, Adimantus, an Athenian commander.

⁶ *Cymen*, Cyme or Cuma, a town of Æolia in Asia Minor.

⁷ *Minùs ex sententiâ*, less successfully than they expected.

rem gesserat, in invidiam recidit. Nihil enim⁸ eum non efficere posse ducebant; ex quo fiebat, ut omnia minùs prosperè gesta ejus culpæ tribuerent, cùm, eum aut negligenter, aut malitiosè fecisse, loquerentur; sicut tum accidit; nam, corruptum a rege⁹, capere Cymen noluisse, arguebant. Itaque huic maximè, putamus, malo fuisse nimiam opinionem ingenii atque virtutis; timebatur enim non minùs, quàm diligebatur, ne, secundâ fortunâ magnisque opibus elatus, tyrannidem concupisceret. Quibus rebus factum est, ut absenti magistratum abrogarent, et alium in ejus locum substituerent. Id ille ut audivit, domum reverti noluit, et se Perinthum¹ contulit, ibique tria castella communivit, Bornos, Byziam, Macrontichos; manuque collectâ, primus Græciæ² in Thraciam introiit, gloriosius existimans barbarorum prædâ locupletari, quàm Graiorum. Quâ ex re creverat cùm famâ, tum opibus; magnamque amicitiam sibi cum quibusdam regibus Thraciæ pepererat.

8. Neque tamen a caritate patriæ potuit recedere; nam cùm apud Ægos flumen Philocles³, prætor Atheniensium, classem constituisset suam, neque longè abesset Lysander, prætor Lacedæmoniorum, qui in eo erat occupatus, ut bellum quàm diutissimè duceret, quòd ipsis pecunia a rege suppeditabatur; contrà Atheniensibus exhaustis, præter arma et naves, nihil erat supèr⁴; Alcibiades ad Atheniensium venit exercitum, ibique, præsentē vulgo, agere⁵ cœpit, si vellent, se coacturum Lysandrum aut dimicare aut pacem petere: Lacedæmonios⁶ eò nolle configere classe, quòd pedestribus

⁸ *Nihil enim*, &c. for they thought there was nothing which he could not accomplish.

⁹ *Rege*, *Persiæ* understood.

¹ *Perinthum*, to Perinthus, a town of Thrace, sometimes called Heraclea, and now known by the name of Erekli.

² *Primus Græciæ*, the first of the Grecian generals.

³ *Philocles*, Philocles, one of the admirals of the Athenian fleet during the Peloponnesian war.

⁴ *Erat supèr*, used for *supererat*.

⁵ *Agere*, to propose.

⁶ *Lacedæmonios*, *dixit* understood.

copiis plùs, quàm navibus, valerent; sibi autem esse facile Seuthen, regem Thracum, deducere, ut eos terrâ depelleret; quo facto, necessariò aut classe conflicturos⁷, aut bellum composituros. Id etsi verè dictum Philocles animadvertibat, tamen postulata facere noluit, quòd sentiebat, se, Alcibiade recepto, nullius momenti apud exercitum futurum; et, si quid secundi⁸ evenisset, nullam in eâ re suam partem fore; contra ea⁹, si quid adversi accidisset, se unum ejus delicti futurum reum. Ab hóc discedens, Alcibiades, "Quoniam," inquit, "victoriæ patriæ repugnas, illud moneo, juxta hostes castra habeas nautica; periculum est enim, ne immodestiâ militum nostrorum occasio detur Lysandro nostri opprimendi exercitûs." Neque ea res illum fefellit; nam Lysander, cùm per speculatores comperisset, vulgum Atheniensium in terram prædatum exîsse, navesque penè inanes relictas, tempus rei gerendæ non dimisit, eoque impetu totum bellum delevit.

9. At Alcibiades, victis Atheniensibus, non satîs tuta eadem loca sibi arbitratus, penitùs in Thraciam se supra Propontidem¹⁰ abdidit¹, sperans, ibi facillimè suam fortunam oculi posse, sed falsò; nam Thraces, postquam eum cum magnâ pecuniâ venisse senserunt, insidias ei fecerunt; qui ea, quæ apportavit, abstulerunt; ipsum capere non potuerunt. Ille, cernens nullum locum sibi tutum in Græciâ propter potentiam Lacedæmoniorum, ad Pharnabazum in Asiam transiit; quem quidem adeò suâ cepit humanitate, ut eum nemo in amicitîâ antecederet; namque ei Grunium dederat in Phrygiâ² castrum, ex quo quinquaginta talenta vectigalis capiebat. Quâ

⁷ *Conflicturos, esse eos* understood.

Quid secundi, any success.

⁹ *Contra ea*, on the other hand.

¹⁰ *Propontidem*, the Propontis, or, as it is now called, the sea of Marmora, a small sea between the Thracian Bosphorus and the Hellespont, connecting the Ægean sea with the Euxine.

¹ *Abdidit*: *do* is used for *mitto*.

² *Phrygiâ*, Phrygia, a country of Asia Minor, divided into Phrygia Major and Phrygia Minor, and situated between Bithynia, Lydia, Cappadocia, and Caria. The Phrygians are generally represented as obstinate, effeminate, luxurious, and servile.

fortunâ Alcibiades non erat contentus, neque Athenas victas Lacedæmoniis servire poterat pati; itaque ad patriam liberandam omni ferebatur cogitatione. Sed videbat, id sinè rege Persarum non posse fieri, ideoque eum amicum sibi cupiebat adjungi; neque dubitabat facilè se consecuturum, si modò ejus conveniendi habuisset potestatem; nam, Cyrum³ fratrem ei bellum clàm parare, Lacedæmoniis adjuvantibus, sciebat. Id si ei aperuisset, magnam se ab eo⁴ initurum gratiam videbat.

10. Hæc cùm moliretur, peteretque a Pharnabazo, ut ad regem mitteretur, eodem tempore Critias⁵ cæterique tyranni Atheniensium certos homines ad Lysandrum in Asiam miserunt, qui eum certiores facerent, nisi Alcibiadem sustulisset, nihil earum rerum fore ratum, quas ipse Athenis constituisset. Quare, si suas res gestas manere vellet, illum persequeretur.⁶ His, Laco⁷, rebus commotus, statuit, accuratiùs sibi agendum⁸ cum Pharnabazo. Huic ergo renunciat, quæ⁹ regi cum La-

³ *Cyrum*, Cyrus, commonly called the younger, to distinguish him from the celebrated king of Persia of that name. After the death of Darius Nothus, Artaxerxes, his son, succeeded to the throne of Persia, but the tranquillity of his reign was soon disturbed by his younger brother Cyrus, who attacked him at the head of an immense army near Cunaxa, a town of Assyria. The battle which was fought A. C. 401, ended in the death of the ambitious Cyrus, and in the total overthrow of his army. A body of Greeks, however, about 10,000 in number, who had joined the forces of Cyrus, still kept the field; and though surrounded by innumerable enemies, who were daily assailing them, they succeeded in passing through the greater part of Asia; and, at the end of fifteen months, they reached their own coun-

try. This retreat is one of the most remarkable and celebrated events of ancient history, and forms the subject of the *Anabasis* of Xenophon, who was one of the principal leaders of this heroic little army.

⁴ *Ab eo*, with him.

⁵ *Critias*, Critias, one of the most cruel of the thirty officers or tyrants, whom the Spartans set over Athens after they had conquered it. This treacherous Athenian was killed in a battle with those citizens, whom his oppression had banished.

⁶ *Persequeretur*, he must watch and take care of.

⁷ *Laco*, the Lacedæmonian, Lysander.

⁸ *Accuratiùs sibi agendum*, to act decidedly.

⁹ *Quæ*, &c. that those things, which had been agreed on between the king and the Lacedæmonians.

cedæmoniis essent, irrita futura, nisi Alcibiadem, vivum aut mortuum, tradidisset. Non tulit hoc satrapes, et violare clementiam, quàm regis opes minui, maluit. Itaque misit Sysamithren et Bagoam ad Alcibiadem interficiendum, cùm ille esset in Phrygiâ, iterque ad regem pararet. Missi¹ clàm vicinitati, in quâ tum Alcibiades erat, dant negotium, ut eum interficiant. Illi, cùm eum ferro aggredi non auderent, noctu ligna contulerunt circa casam eam, in quâ quiescebat, eamque succenderunt, ut incendio conficerent, quem manu superari posse diffidebant. Ille autem, sonitu flammæ excitatus, quòd gladius ei erat subductus, familiaris sui subalare telum² eripuit; namque erat cum eo quidam ex Arcadiâ³ hospes, qui nunquam discedere voluerat. Hunc sequi se jubet, et id⁴, quod in præsentiâ vestimentorum fuit, arripuit; his in ignem ejectis, flammæ vim transit. Quem, ut barbari incendium effugisse viderunt, telis eminus missis interfecerunt, caputque ejus ad Pharnabazum retulerunt. At mulier, quæ cum eo vivere⁵ consueverat, muliebri suâ veste contectum, ædificii incendio mortuum cremavit, quod ad vivum interimendum erat comparatum. Sic Alcibiades, annos circiter quadraginta natus, diem obiit supremum.⁶

✓ II. Hunc, infamatum a plerisque, tres gravissimi historici summis laudibus extulerunt; Thucydides, qui

¹ *Missi*, homines understood.

² *Subalare telum*, a small poinard, that was generally carried under the arm.

³ *Arcadiâ*, Arcadia, a country of Peloponnesus, whose inhabitants were principally shepherds. It was situated between Achaia, Messenia, Elis, and Argolis.

⁴ *Et id*, &c. and hastily snatched up the clothes, which he had with him at that time.

⁵ *Vivere*, to live with him as a servant. Although the Greeks generally interred their dead, they sometimes burnt them. The

body was placed on the top of a pile of wood, and covered with the clothes which the deceased had usually worn: the pile was then lighted by his surviving friends, who continued to pour ointments and perfumes into the flames till the body was consumed. The remaining bones and ashes were then collected, and deposited in urns.

⁶ *Diem obiit supremum*, died. Alcibiades was killed A. C. 404, in the forty-sixth year of his age

ejusdem ætatis fuit; Theopompus⁷, qui fuit pòst aliquantò natus; et Timæus⁸: qui quidem duo maledicentissimi⁹, nescio quo modo, in illo uno laudando¹ consenserunt; nam ea, quæ suprâ diximus, de eo prædicârunt, atque hoc² ampliùs, cùm Athenis, splendidissimâ civitate, natus esset, omnes Athenienses splendore ac dignitate vitæ superâsse³; postquam, inde expulsus, Thebas venerit, adeò studiis eorum⁴ inservisse, ut nemo eum labore corporisque viribus posset æquiparare: omnes enim Bœotii⁵ magis firmitati corporis, quàm ingenii acumini, inserviunt. Eundem⁶ apud Lacedæmonios, quorum moribus summa virtus in patientiâ ponebatur, sic duritiæ se dedisse, ut parsimoniâ victûs atque cultûs omnes Lacedæmonios vinceret: venisse ad Persas, apud quos summa laus esset fortiter venari, luxuriosè vivere; horum sic imitatum consuetudinem, ut illi ipsi eum in his maximè admirarentur. Quibus rebus effecisse⁷, ut, apud quoscunque esset, princeps poneretur habereturque carissimus. Sed satîs de hîc; reliquos ordiamur.

THRASYBULUS.

1. THRASYBULUS, Lyci filius, Atheniensis. Si per se virtus sinè fortunâ ponderanda sit, dubito, an hunc pri-

⁷ *Theopompus*, Theopompus, a Greek historian of Chios, who flourished A.C. 354, and was considered but little inferior to Thucydides and Herodotus. A few fragments only of his writings have been preserved.

⁸ *Timæus*, Timæus, a historian of Sicily, A.C. 262, who wrote a history of Sicily and the wars of Pyrrhus, which was much esteemed. All his compositions are lost.

⁹ *Maledicentissimi*, though in general much disposed to censure severely.

Corn. Nep.

¹ *In illo uno laudando*, in praising this man alone.

² *Hoc, prædicaverunt* understood.

³ *Superâsse, eum* understood.

⁴ *Studiis eorum*, the habits of the Thebans.

⁵ *Bœotii*, the Bœotians, the inhabitants of Bœotia, a mountainous country of Greece, situated between Phocis, Attica, Eubœa, and the bay of Corinth. It now forms a part of Livadia.

⁶ *Eundem, prædicârunt* understood.

⁷ *Effecisse, prædicârunt eum* understood.

D

mum omnium⁸ ponam.⁹ Illi sinè dubio neminem præfero fide, constantiâ, magnitudine animi, in patriam amore; nam, quod multi voluerunt, paucique potuerunt, ab uno tyranno patriam liberare, huic contigit, ut, a triginta oppressam tyrannis, e servitute in libertatem vindicaret.¹ Sed, nescio quo modo, cùm cum nemo anteiret his virtutibus, multi nobilitate præcurrerunt. Primùm Peloponnesio bello multa hic sinè Alcibiade gessit; ille nullam rem sinè hôc; quæ ille universa naturali quodam bono fecit lucri.² Sed illa tamen omnia³ communia imperatoribus cum militibus et fortunâ, quòd in prælii concursu abit res⁴ a consilio ad vires vimque pugnantium: itaque jure suo nonnulla ab imperatore miles, plurima verò fortuna, vindicat, seque hîc⁵ plùs valuisse, quàm ducis prudentiam, verè potest⁶ prædicare. Quare illud magnificentissimum factum⁷ proprium est Thrasybuli; nam cùm triginta tyranni, præpositi a Lacedæmoniis, servitute oppressas tenerent Athenas, plurimos cives, quibus in bello pepercerat fortuna, partim patriâ expulissent, partim interfecissent, plurimorum bona publicata inter se divisissent, non solùm princeps, sed et solus initio, bellum his indixit.

+ 2. Hic enim cùm Phylon confugisset, quod est castellum in Atticâ munitissimum, non plùs habuit secum, quàm triginta de suis. Hoc initium fuit salutis Atticorum; hoc robur libertatis⁸ clarissimæ civitatis. Neque verò hic modò contemptus est primò a tyrannis, sed et ejus solitudo⁹, quæ quidem res et illis contemnentibus pernicipiei, et huic despecto saluti fuit; hæc¹ enim illos

⁸ *Omnium, imperatorum* understood.

⁹ *Ponam*, I ought not to place.

¹ *Vindicaret, patriam* understood.

² *Quæ ille universa fecit lucri*, he obtained all the credit of these achievements.

³ *Omnia, sunt* understood.

⁴ *Abit res, &c.* the event no longer depends on the skill of the general, but on —

⁵ *Hîc*, in the affairs of war.

⁶ *Potest: fortuna* is understood.

⁷ *Factum*, expelling the thirty tyrants.

⁸ *Robur libertatis*, the strength that recovered the liberty.

⁹ *Ejus solitudo*, the circumstance of his having but few followers.

¹ *Hæc, solitudo* understood.

ad persequendum segnes, hos autem, tempore ad comparandum dato, fecit robustiores. Quò magis præceptum illud omnium in animis esse debet, nihil in bello oportere contemni; nec sinè causâ dici, matrem timidi flere non solere. Neque tamen pro opinione² Thrasybuli auctæ sunt opes; nam jam tum illis temporibus fortius boni pro libertate loquebantur, quàm pugnabant. Hinc in Piræeum transiit, Munychiamque³ munivit. Hanc bis tyranni oppugnare sunt adorti, ab eâque turpiter repulsi, protinus in urbem, armis impedimentisque amissis, refugerunt. Usus est Thrasybulus non minùs prudentiâ, quàm fortitudine; nam cedentes violari vetuit, cives enim civibus parcere æquum censebat; neque quisquam est vulneratus, nisi qui prior impugnare voluit; neminem jacentem veste spoliavit; nil attigit, nisi arma, quorum indigebat, et quæ ad victum pertinebant. In secundo prælio cecidit Critias, dux tyrannorum, cùm quidem adversùs Thrasybulum fortissimè pugnaret.

3. Hòc dejecto, Pausanias venit Atticis auxilio, rex Lacedæmoniorum. Is inter Thrasybulum et eos, qui urbem tenebant, fecit pacem his conditionibus; ne qui⁴, præter triginta tyrannos, et decem, qui, postea prætores creati, superioris more⁵ crudelitatis erant usi, afficerentur exilio; neve cujusquam bona publicarentur; reipublicæ procuratio populo redderetur. Præclarum hoc⁶ quoque Thrasybuli, quòd, reconciliatâ pace, cùm plurimùm in civitate posset, legem tulit, ne quis antè actarum⁷ rerum accusaretur, neve mulctaretur; eamque illi Legem Oblivionis appellârunt. Neque verò hanc tantùm ferendam curavit, sed etiam, ut valeret, effecit; nam cùm quidam ex his, qui simul cum eo in exilio fuerant, cædem facere eorum vellent, cum quibus in gratiam⁸

² *Pro opinione*, according to his expectation.

³ *Munychiam*, Munychia, a port of Attica, near which was a celebrated temple of Diana.

⁴ *Ne qui*, that none.

⁵ *Superioris more*, &c. had been guilty of the same cruelty.

⁶ *Præclarum hoc*, this was an honourable act.

⁷ *Antè actarum*, that occurred before the peace.

⁸ *In gratiam*, &c. peace had been made.

reditum erat, publicè prohibuit; et id, quod pollicitus erat, præstitit.

4. Huic pro tantis meritis honoris corona a populo data est, facta a duabus virgulis oleaginis; quæ, quòd amor civium, non vis, expresserat⁹, nullam habuit invidiam, magnæque fuit gloriæ. Bene ergò Pittacus ille¹, qui septem sapientum numero est habitus, cùm ei Mitylenæi multa millia jugerum² agri muneri darent, “Nolite, rogo vos,” inquit, “mihi dare, quod multi invideant, plures etiam concupiscant. Quare ex istis nolo ampliùs, quàm centum jugera, quæ et meam animi æquitatem et vestram voluntatem indicent; nam parva munera³ diutina, locupletia non⁴ propria esse consueverunt.” Illâ igitur coronâ contentus, Thrasybulus neque ampliùs requisivit, neque quenquam honore se antecessisse existimavit. Hic sequenti tempore, cùm prætor classem ad Ciliciam⁵ appulisset, neque satis diligenter in castris ejus agerentur vigiliæ, a barbaris, ex oppido noctu eruptione factâ, in tabernaculo interfectus est.

Appendix on Mitylenæ

CONON.

1. CONON, Atheniensis, Peloponnesio bello accessit

⁹ *Expresserat*, had obtained.

¹ *Pittacus ille*, the excellent Pittacus, a native of Mitylene, the capital of Lesbos. He first distinguished himself by delivering his native island from the tyranny of Melanchrus. In the Peloponnesian war, Lesbos revolted from the Athenians, and the courage of Pittacus was again called into action. He challenged Phryno, the Athenian general, to single combat, and overcame him. Having by this victory established the independence of his country, he was appointed governor of Mitylene, and gained even greater reputation by his moderation, prudence, and love of jus-

tice, than he had before obtained by his arms. After holding the supreme power ten years, he voluntarily resigned it, and died in retirement, A. C. 570, in the eighty-second year of his age.

² *Jugerum*, of acres; the Roman jugerum was not, however, equal to the English acre, as it contained only two roods and eighteen poles.

³ *Munera, esse consueverunt* understood.

⁴ *Locupletia non, &c.* but rich gifts are seldom long retained.

⁵ *Ciliciam*, a country of Asia Minor, south of Mount Taurus, the inhabitants of which were remarkable for their piracies.

ad rempublicam⁶, in eoque ejus opera magni⁷ fuit; nam et prætor pedestribus exercitibus præfuit, et præfectus classis res magnas mari gessit. Quas ob causas præcipuus ei honos habitus est; namque omnibus unus insulis præfuit. In quâ potestate Pharas⁸ cepit, coloniam Lacedæmoniorum. Fuit etiam extremo⁹ Peloponnesio bello prætor, cùm apud Ægos flumen copiae Atheniensium a Lysandro sunt devictæ. Sed tum abfuit, eoque pejùs res administrata est; nam et prudens rei militaris, et diligens erat imperii.¹ Itaque nemini erat his temporibus dubium, si adfuisset, illam Athenienses calamitatem accepturos non fuisse.

2. Rebus² autem afflictis, cùm patriam obsideri audisset, non quæsivit, ubi ipse tutò viveret, sed unde præsidio posset esse civibus suis. Itaque contulit se ad Pharnabazum, satrapen Ioniæ et Lydiæ³, eundemque generum regis et propinquum; apud quem ut multum gratiâ valeret, multo labore multisque effecit periculis. Nam, cùm Lacedæmonii, Atheniensibus devictis, in societate non manerent, quam cum Artaxerxe fecerant, Agesilaumque bellatum misissent in Asiam, maximè impulsus a Tissapherne⁴, qui ex intimis⁵ regis ab amicitia ejus-defecerat, et cum Lacedæmoniis coërat societatem, hunc adversus Pharnabazum habitus est imperator; re quidem verâ⁶ exercitui præfuit Conon, ejusque omnia arbitrio gesta sunt. Hic multum, ducem summum,

⁶ *Accessit ad rempublicam*, was first employed in public affairs.

⁷ *Magni*, of great importance.

⁸ *Pharas*, Pharæ or Pheræ, a town in Crete. There were several cities of this name.

⁹ *Extremo*, in the latter part.

¹ *Diligens imperii*, a vigilant commander.

² *Rebus*, *Atheniensium* understood.

³ *Lydiæ*, of Lydia or Mæonia, an inland country of Asia Minor, which was governed by its own kings till about the year A.C. 548, when Cræsus, its wealthy mo-

narch, was conquered by Cyrus, and the country became a Persian province,

⁴ *Tissapherne*, Tissaphernes. There were several Persian generals of this name, the most celebrated of whom was the officer here mentioned, who commanded the army of Artaxerxes at the battle of Cunaxa, and who was afterwards conquered by Agesilaus.

⁵ *Ex intimis*, having been one of the most intimate friends.

⁶ *Re verâ*, but in reality.

Agesilaum impedivit, sæpeque ejus consiliis obstitit. Neque verò⁷ non fuit apertum, si ille non fuisset⁸, Agesilaum Asiam Tauro⁹ tenùs regi¹ fuisse crepturum. Qui¹ posteaquam domum a suis civibus revocatus est, quòd Bœotii et Athenienses Lacedæmoniis bellum indixerant, Conon nihilo secius apud præfectos regis versabatur², hisque omnibus maximo erat usui.

3. Defecerat a rege Tissaphernes, neque id tam Artaxerxi, quàm cæteris, erat apertum; multis enim magnisque meritis apud regem, etiam cùm in officio non maneret, valebat. Neque id mirandum, si non facilè ad credendum³ inducebatur, reminiscens, ejus se operâ Cyrum fratrem superâsse. Hujus accusandi gratiâ, Conon, a Pharnabazo ad regem missus, posteaquam venit, primùm ex more Persarum ad chiliarchum, qui secundum gradum imperii tenebat, Tithraustem accessit, seque ostendit cum rege colloqui velle: nemo enim sinè hôc admittitur. Huic ille, "Nulla," inquit, "mora est; sed tu delibera, utrum colloqui malis, an per literas agere, quæ cogitas: necesse est enim, si in conspectum veneris, venerari te regem;" quod⁴ προσκυνεῖν illi vocant. "Hoc si tibi grave est, per me nihilo secius, editis mandatis, conficies quod studes." Tum Conon, "Enimvero," inquit, "mihi non est grave quemvis honorem habere regi; sed vereor, ne civitati meæ sit opprobrio, si, cùm ex eâ sim profectus, quæ cæteris gentibus imperare consueverit, potiùs bar-

⁷ *Neque verò*, &c. and indeed it was evident.

⁸ *Fuisset*, used for *adfuisset*.

⁹ *Tauro*, Taurus, an immense ridge of mountains, one end of which is in Caria, while the other extends to the most eastern extremities of Asia.

¹ *Qui*, Agesilaus.

² *Nihilo secius versabatur*, notwithstanding remained.

³ *Ad credendum*, to believe his treachery.

⁴ *Quod*, &c. which ceremony

they call worshipping. This ceremony consisted in prostrating the body on the ground before the king, and was generally practised in the Persian court; but the Greeks regarded it as paying a greater and more slavish deference to a monarch than he ought to claim, and refused to comply with it. One of their ambassadors, however, is said to have submitted to it, and to have been put to death in consequence by his countrymen.

barorum, quàm illius, more fungar." Itaque, quæ volebat, huic scripta tradidit.

4. Quibus cognitis, rex tantùm auctoritate ejus motus est, ut Tissaphernem hostem judicârit, et Lacedæmonios bello persequi jusserit, et ei permiserit, quem vellet eligere ad dispensandam pecuniam.⁵ Id arbitrium Conon negavit sui esse consilii⁶, sed ipsius, qui optimè suos nōsse deberet; sed se suadere, Pharnabazo id negotii daret. Hinc magnis muneribus donatus, ad mare est missus, ut Cypriis et Phœnicibus, cæterisque maritimis civitatibus, naves longas imperaret⁷, classemque, quâ proximâ æstate mare tueri posset, compararet; dato adjutore Pharnabazo, sicut ipse voluerat. Id ut Lacedæmoniis est nunciatum, non sinè curâ rem administrârunt, quòd majus bellum imminere arbitrabantur, quàm si cum barbaro solùm contenderent; nam ducem fortem et prudentem regiis opibus præfuturum, ac secum dimicaturum, videbant, quem neque consilio, neque copiis, superare possent. Hâc mente magnam contrahunt classem; proficiscuntur, Pisandro duce. Hos Conon, apud Cnidum⁸ adortus, magno prælio fugat, multas naves capit, complures deprimit. Quâ victoriâ non solùm Athenæ, sed etiam cuncta Græcia, quæ sub Lacedæmoniorum fuerat imperio, liberata est. Conon cum parte navium in patriam venit; muros, dirutos a Lysandro, utrosque et Piræei et Athenarum, reficiendos curat; pecuniæque quinquaginta talenta, quæ a Pharnabazo acceperat, civibus suis donat.

5. Accidit huic, quod cæteris mortalibus, ut inconsideratior in secundâ, quàm in adversâ esset fortunâ; nam, classe Peloponnesiorum devictâ, cùm ultum se injurias patriæ putaret, plura concupivit quàm efficere potuit. Neque tamen ea non pia⁹ et probanda fuerunt,

⁵ *Pecuniam*, the money for the army.

⁶ *Sui esse consilii*, to be determined by him.

⁷ *Cypriis imperaret*, he should demand of the Cyprians.

⁸ *Cnidum*, Cnidos, or Cnidus, a

town of Caria, sacred to Venus, now a heap of ruins, near Cape Crio.

⁹ *Neque non pia*, expressive of his love for his country. The conduct of Conon in this instance was treacherous and base,

quòd potiùs patriæ opes augeri, quàm regis, maluit; nam, cùm magnam auctoritatem sibi pugnâ illâ navali, quam apud Cnidum fecerat, constituisset, non solùm inter barbaros, sed etiam inter omnes Græciæ civitates, clàm dare operam cœpit, ut Ioniam et Æoliam restitueret Atheniensibus. Id cùm minùs diligenter esset celatum, Tiribazus, qui Sardibus præerat, Cononem evocavit, simulans ad regem eum se mittere velle magnâ de re. Hujus nuncio parens, cùm venisset, in vincula coniectus est, in quibus aliquandiu fuit. Nonnulli, eum ad regem abductum, ibique periisse, scriptum reliquerunt.¹ Contra ea, Dinon² historicus, cui nos plurimùm de Persicis rebus credimus, effugisse³ scripsit; illud addubitat, utrùm, Tiribazo sciente an imprudente, sit factum.

DION.

1. DION, Hipparini⁴ filius, Syracusanus, nobili genere natus, utrâque⁵ implicatus tyrannide Dionysiorum; namque ille superior⁶ Aristomachen, sororem Dionis, habuit in matrimonio; ex quâ duos filios, Hipparinum et Nisæum, procreavit, totidemque filias, nomine Sophrosynen et Areten; quarum priorem Dionysio filio,

and by no means deserving of the epithets which the historian has here applied to it.

¹ *Scriptum reliquerunt*, have left it on record.

² *Dinon*, Dinon, of whom nothing more is known, than that he was the father of Clitarchus, who wrote a life of Alexander.

³ *Effugisse*, *Cononem* understood. Conon is generally supposed to have died in prison, A.C. 393.

⁴ *Hipparini*, of Hipparinus, a Syracusan, of whom nothing is related by historians.

⁵ *Utrâque, &c.*, related by marriage to the tyrants Dionysius the elder and Dionysius the younger, or, as these words may mean, connected with these monarchs in their government.

Dionysius the elder was the son of Hermocrates, a Syracusan general. Having signalised himself in the war which Syracuse carried on against Carthage, he succeeded in making himself master of his native city, over which he reigned with the greatest cruelty thirty-eight years: he died A.C. 368. Dionysius the younger succeeded his father in the government of Sicily, and was still more tyrannical and cruel than his predecessor. Ten years after his expulsion, he again made himself master of Syracuse, but was a second time driven from it, and fled to Corinth, where he supported himself by keeping a school.

⁶ *Ille superior*, Dionysius the first.

eidem, cui regnum reliquit, nuptum dedit; alteram⁷, Areten, Dioni. Dion autem, præter nobilem propinquitatem, generosamque majorum famam, multa alia a naturâ habuit bona; in his ingenium docile, come, aptum ad artes optimas; magnam corporis dignitatem, quæ non minimùm commendatur; magnas præterea divitias, a patre relictas, quas ipse tyranni muneribus auxerat. Erat intimus Dionysio priori, neque minùs propter mores, quàm affinitatem; namque etsi Dionysii crudelitas ei displicebat, tamen salvum illum propter necessitudinem⁸, magis etiam suorum⁹ causâ, esse studebat. Aderat¹ in magnis rebus, ejusque consilio multùm movebatur tyrannus, nisi quâ in re major ipsius cupiditas intercesserat. Legationes verò omnes, quæ essent illustriores, per Dionem administrabantur; quas quidem ille diligenter obeundo, fideliter administrando, crudelissimum nomen tyranni suâ humanitate tegebat. Hunc, a Dionysio missum, Carthaginienses² suspexerunt, ut neminem unquam Græcâ linguâ loquentem magis sint admirati.

2. Neque verò hæc Dionysium fugiebant³; nam quanto esset sibi ornamento, sentiebat; quo fiebat, ut uni huic maximè indulgeret, neque eum secùs diligeret, ac filium. Qui⁴ quidem, cùm, Platonem⁵ Taren-

⁷ *Alteram*, &c. the construction: Dedit *Areten*, *alteram* filiam, *Dioni*.

⁸ *Necessitudinem*, his alliance with him.

⁹ *Suorum*, of his relations.

¹ *Aderat*, *Dionysio* understood.

² *Carthaginienses*, the Carthaginians, the inhabitants of Carthage, a renowned city of Africa. It was built by Dido, at the head of a Tyrian colony, about A. C. 869, and soon became the capital of Africa, and eventually the mistress of Spain, Sicily, and Sardinia. Carthage was long the great rival of Rome; and the three celebrated wars which it carried on against that republic are sufficient proofs of its power,

fortitude, and military skill. The last of these wars ended in the burning and total demolition of the city, A. C. 147, by Scipio Africanus. Augustus afterwards partially rebuilt it, and the emperor Adrian still further enlarged it, and gave it the name of Adrianopolis; but it fell into the hands of the Vandals under Genseric, A. D. 439, who made it the capital of their empire in Africa, till it was taken and finally destroyed by the Arabs, towards the end of the seventh century.

³ *Fugiebant*, escape the notice of.

⁴ *Qui*, Dionysius.

⁵ *Platonem*, that Plato, the il-

tum⁶ venisse, fama in Siciliam esset perlata, adolescenti negare non potuit, quin eum arcesseret, cùm Dion ejus audiendi cupiditate flagraret. Dedit ergo huic veniam, magnâque eum ambitione Syracusas perduxit. Quem Dion adeò admiratus est atque adamavit, ut se totum ei traderet. Neque verò minùs Plàto delectatus est Dione. Itaque cùm a Dionysio tyranno crudeliter violatus⁷ esset, quippe quem⁸ venundari jussisset, tamen eòdem rediit, ejusdem Dionis precibus adductus. Interim in morbum incidit Dionysius: quo cùm graviter conflictaretur, quæsit a medicis Dion, quemadmodum⁹ se haberet; simulque ab his petiit, si fortè majori esset periculo, ut sibi faterentur; nam velle se cum eo colloqui de partiendo regno, quòd sororis suæ filios, ex illo natos, partem regni putabat debere habere. Id medici non tacuerunt, et ad Dionysium filium sermonem retulerunt; quo ille commotus, ne agendi cum eo esset Dioni potestas, patri soporem medicos dare coegit. Hòc æger¹ sumpto, ut somno sopitus, diem obiit supremum.

3. Tale initium fuit Dionis et Dionysii simultatis, eaque multis rebus aucta est; sed tamen primis temporibus aliquandiu simulata inter eos amicitia mansit; cùmque Dion non desisteret obsecrare Dionysium, ut Platonem Athenis arcesseret, et ejus consiliis uteretur, ille, qui in aliquâ re vellet patrem imitari, morem ei gessit², eodemque tempore Philistum historicum Sy-

lustrious Athenian philosopher, as much distinguished for his many virtues, as for his learning, wisdom, and eloquence. During eight years he was the pupil of Socrates; he then travelled in pursuit of knowledge through most of the Grecian states, Sicily, and Egypt, and at length retired to the groves of Academus in the neighbourhood of Athens, where he devoted forty years to the instruction of the Athenian youth. He died on his birth-day, A. C. 358, aged eighty-one years.

⁶ *Tarentum*, to Tarentum, a town of Calabria, founded by a

Lacedæmonian colony, about A. C. 707. It is now called Tarento, and is still a populous and flourishing place.

⁷ *Violatus*, ill-treated.

⁸ *Quippe quem*, &c. for he had ordered him to be sold as a slave, because he reprovèd him for his tyranny, and urged him to resign the power which he had usurped.

⁹ *Quemadmodum*, &c. how he was.

¹ *Æger*, *rex* understood.

² *Morem ei gessit*, complied with his wish. Understand perhaps *obsequentem*.

racusas reduxit, hominem amicum non magis tyranno, quàm tyrannidi. Sed de hōc in eo meo libro plura sunt exposita, qui de historicis Græcis³ conscriptus est. Plato autem tantum apud Dionysium auctoritate potuit, valuitque eloquentiâ, ut ei persuaserit, tyrannidis facere finem, libertatemque reddere Syracusanis; a quâ voluntate Philisti consilio deterritus, aliquantò crudelior esse cœpit.

4. Qui quidem, cùm a Dione se superari videret ingenio, auctoritate, amore populi, verens, ne, si eum secum haberet, aliquam occasionem sui daret opprimendi, navem ei triremem dedit, quâ Corinthum⁴ deberetur; ostendens, se id utriusque facere causâ, ne, cùm inter se timerent⁵, alteruter alterum præoccuparet. Id cùm factum⁶ multi indignarentur, magnæque esset invidiæ⁷ tyranno, Dionysius omnia⁸, quæ moveri poterant, Dionis in naves imposuit, ad eumque misit; sic enim existimari volebat, id se non odio hominis, sed suæ salutis fecisse causâ. Postea verò quàm audivit, eum in Peloponneso manum comparare, sibi que bellum facere conari, Areten, Dionis uxorem, alii nuptum dedit; filiumque ejus sic educari jussit, ut indulgendo⁹ turpissimis imbueretur cupiditatibus; nam puero scorta adducebantur, vino epulisque obruebatur, neque ullum¹ tempus sobrio relinquebatur. Is usque eò vitæ statum commutatum ferre non potuit², postquam in patriam

³ *De historicis Græcis*, a work, which is now lost, concerning the historians of Greece. Philistus was a historian of Syracuse, who wrote a history of his native island, which has long since perished.

⁴ *Corinthum*, to Corinth, one of the richest and most celebrated cities of antiquity, situated on the middle of the isthmus that connects Peloponnesus with the rest of Greece. It was founded by Sisyphus, A. M. 2616, and destroyed by Mummius, the Roman consul, A. C. 146. Julius Cæsar partly rebuilt it, and endeavoured

to raise it to its former eminence, but without success. Its modern name is Corito.

⁵ *Cùm inter se timerent*, since there was a mutual jealousy and fear between them.

⁶ *Id factum*, on account of this proceeding.

⁷ *Magnæ invidiæ*, a source of much obloquy.

⁸ *Omnia*, all the property.

⁹ *Indulgendo*, by being indulged.

¹ *Neque ullum*, &c. nor was he ever allowed to remain sober.

² *Usque eò ferre non potuit*, so much disliked. D 6

rediit pater, namque appositi erant custodes, qui eum a pristino victu deducerent, ut se de superiore parte ædium dejecerit, atque ita interierit.

5. Sed illuc³ revertor. Postquam Corinthum pervenit Dion, et eòdem perfugit Heraclides, ab eodem expulsus Dionysio, qui præfectus fuerat equitum, omni ratione bellum comparare cœperunt; sed non multum proficiebant, quòd multorum annorum tyrannis magnarum opum⁴ putabatur; quam ob causam pauci ad societatem periculi perducebantur. Sed Dion, fretus non tam suis copiis, quàm odio tyranni, maximo animo, duabus onerariis navibus, quinquaginta annorum⁵ imperium, munitum quingentis longis navibus, decem equitum, centum peditum millibus, profectus oppugnatum, quod omnibus gentibus admirabile est visum, adeò facilè perculit, ut post diem tertium, quàm Siciliam attigerat, Syracusas introierit. Ex quo intelligi potest, nullum esse imperium tutum, nisi benevolentiam munitum. Eo tempore aberat Dionysius, et in Italiâ classem opperiebatur, adversariorum ratus neminem sinè magnis copiis ad se venturum: quæ res eum fefellit; nam Dion his ipsis, qui sub adversarii⁶ fuerant potestate, regios spiritus repressit, totiusque ejus partis Siciliæ potitus est, quæ sub Dionysii potestate fuerat, parique modo urbis Syracusarum, præter arcem et insulam adjunctam oppido; eòque⁷ rem perduxit, ut talibus pactionibus pacem tyrannus facere vellet, Siciliam Dion⁸ obtineret, Italiam Dionysius, Syracusas Apollocrates, cui maximam fidem uni habebat Dion.

6. Has, tam prosperas tamque inopinatas, res consecuta est subita commutatio; quòd fortuna suâ mobilitate, quem paulò antè extulerat, demergere est adorta. Primùm in filium, de quo commemoravi suprâ, sævitiam suam exercuit; nam, cùm uxorem reduxisset, quæ alii fuerat tradita, filiumque vellet revocare ad virtutem a

³ *Illuc*, to the history of Dion's expedition.

⁴ *Magnarum opum*, to be very powerful and firmly established.

⁵ *Quinquaginta annorum*, of fifty years' duration.

⁶ *Adversarii*, *Dionysii* understood.

⁷ *Eòque*, &c. and brought the business to this issue.

⁸ *Dion*, *ut* understood.

perditâ luxuriâ, accepit gravissimum parens vulnus morte filii. Deinde orta dissensio est inter eum et Heraclidem, qui quidem, Dioni principatum non concedens, factionem comparavit. Neque is minùs valebat apud optimates, quorum consensu præerat classi, cùm Dion exercitum pedestrem teneret. Non tulit hoc animo æquo Dion, et versum illum Homeri⁹ retulit¹ ex secundâ rhapsodiâ, in quo hæc sententia est, “Non posse bene geri rempublicam multorum imperiis.” Quod dictum magna invidia consecuta est; namque aperuisse videbatur, se omnia in suâ potestate esse velle. Hanc² ille non lenire obsequio, sed acerbitate opprimere, studuit; Heraclidemque, cùm Syracusas venisset, interficiendum curavit.

7. Quod factum omnibus maximum timorem injecit; nemo enim, illo interfecto, se tutum putabat. Ille autem, adversario remoto, licentiùs eorum bona, quos sciebat adversùs se sensisse³, militibus dispertivit. Quibus divisis, cùm quotidiani maximi fierent sumptus, celeriter pecunia deesse cœpit; neque, quò manus porrigeret⁴, suppetebat⁵, nisi amicorum possessiones. Id ejusmodi erat⁶, ut, cùm milites reconciliâset, amitteret optimates. Quarum rerum curâ frangebatur, et, insuetus malè audiendi⁷, non æquo animo ferebat, de se ab iis malè existimari, quorum paulò antè in cœlum fuerat elatus laudibus. Vulgus autem, offensâ in eum militum voluntate, liberiùs loquebatur, et, tyrannum non ferendum, dictitabat.

8. Hæc ille intuens, cùm, quemadmodum sedaret⁸, nesciret, et quorsum evaderent timeret, Callicrates quidam civis Atheniensis, qui simul cum eo ex Peloponneso

⁹ *Homeri*, of Homer, the renowned author of the Iliad and Odyssey, and the most ancient of all the profane writers. He is supposed to have lived about A. C. 900. His poems are divided into rhapsodies or books.

¹ *Retulit*, repeated.

² *Hanc*, *invidiam* understood.

³ *Adversùs se sensisse*, to be disaffected towards him.

⁴ *Quò manus porrigeret*, which he could seize.

⁵ *Neque suppetebat*, neither did any thing remain.

⁶ *Id ejusmodi erat*, the consequence of this proceeding was.

⁷ *Malè audiendi*, to hear himself badly spoken of.

⁸ *Quemadmodum sedaret*, how to put an end to them.

in Siciliam venerat, homo et callidus et ad fraudem acutus, sinè ullâ religione ac fide, adit ad Dionem; et ait, eum in magno periculo esse, propter offensionem populi et odium militum, quod nullo modo evitare posset, nisi alicui suorum negotium daret, qui se simularet illi inimicum; quem si invenisset idoneum⁹, facillè omnium animos cogniturum, adversariosque sublaturum, quòd inimici ejus dissidenti¹ suos sensus aperturi forent. Tali consilio probato, excipit has partes ipse Callicrates, et se armat imprudentiâ Dionis. Ad eum interficiendum socios conquirat; adversarios ejus convenit; conjurationem confirmat. Res, multis consciis, quæ gereretur, elata refertur ad Aristomachen, sororem Dionis, uxoremque Areten. Illæ, timore perterritæ, conveniunt², cujus de periculo timebant. At ille negat, a Callicrate fieri sibi insidias, sed illa, quæ agerentur, fieri præcepto suo. Mulieres nihilo secius Callicratem in ædem Proserpinæ³ deducunt, ac jurare cogunt, nihil ab illo periculi fore Dioni. Ille hâc religione non modò ab incepto non deterritus, sed ad maturandum concitatus est, verens, ne priùs consilium suum aperiretur, quàm conata perfecisset.

9. Hâc mente, proximo die festo, cùm a conventu se remotum Dion domi teneret, atque in conclavi edito recubisset, consciis loca munitiora oppidi tradidit; domum custodibus sepsit; a foribus qui non discederent, certos præfecit; navem triremem armatis ornat, Philocratique fratri suo tradit, eamque in portu agitari⁴ jubet, ut si exercere remiges vellet; cogitans, si fortè consiliis obstitisset fortuna, ut haberet⁵, quâ fugeret ad salutem. Suorum autem e numero Zacynthios⁶ ado-

⁹ *Idoneum*, well qualified for the undertaking.

¹ *Dissidenti*, to one who appeared disaffected towards him.

² *Conveniunt*, *Dionem* understood.

³ *Proserpinæ*, of the goddess Proserpine, who is said to have lived in Sicily, and who was long

held in the highest veneration by its inhabitants. She was worshipped as the wife of Pluto, and queen of the infernal regions.

⁴ *Agitari*, to be rowed about.

⁵ *Haberet*, *navem* or *viam* understood.

⁶ *Zacynthios*, Zacynthian, natives of Zacynthus, an island

lescentes quosdam eligit, cùm audacissimos, tum viribus maximis; hisque dat negotium, ut ad Dionem eant inermes, sic ut conveniendi ejus gratiâ viderentur venire. Hi propter notitiam⁷ sunt intromissi. At illi, ut limen ejus intrârunt, foribus obseratis, in lecto cubantem invadunt, colligant: fit strepitus, adeò ut exaudiri posset foris. Hic, sicut antè sæpe dictum est, quàm invisâ sit singularis⁸ potentia, et miseranda vita⁹, qui se metui, quàm amari, malunt, cuivis facile intellectu fuit; namque illi ipsi custodes, si propitiâ fuissent voluntate, foribus effractis, servare eum potuissent, quòd illi inermes, telum foris¹ flagitantes, vivum² tenebant. Cui cùm succurreret nemo, Lyco quidam Syracusanus per fenestras gladium dedit, quo Dion interfectus est.

10. Confectâ cæde, cùm multitudo visendi gratiâ introisset, nonnulli ab insciis pro noxiis conciduntur; nam, celeri rumore dilato, Dioni vim allatam, multi concurrerant, quibus tale facinus displicebat. Hi, falsâ suspitione ducti, immerentes, ut sceleratos, occidunt. Hujus de morte³ ut palàm factum est, mirabiliter vulgi mutata est voluntas; nam, qui vivum eum tyrannum vocitârunt, eundem⁴ liberatorem patriæ, tyrannique expulsorem, prædicabant. Sic subitò misericordia odio successerat; ut eum suo sanguine, si possent, ab Acheronte⁵ cuperent redimere. Itaque in urbe, celeberrimo loco elatus publicè, sepulchri monumento donatus est. Diem obiit circiter annos quinquaginta quinque natus, quartum post annum, quàm ex Peloponneso in Siciliam redierat.

near the western coast of Peloponnesus.

⁷ *Propter notitiam*, in consequence of their being known.

⁸ *Singularis*, arbitrary.

⁹ *Vita, eorum* understood.

¹ *Foris*, of those on the outside of the house.

² *Vivum, Dionem* understood.

³ *Hujus de morte*, &c. when his

death was publicly known.

⁴ *Eundem, mortuum* understood.

⁵ *Acheronte*, the grave. Acheron is a river in Epirus, but the poets have made it a river of the infernal regions; and hence it is often used to signify death, or the abode of departed spirits. Dion was slain A. C. 345.

IPHICRATES.

1. IPHICRATES, Atheniensis, non tam magnitudine rerum gestarum, quàm disciplinâ militari, nobilitatus est; fuit enim talis dux, ut non solùm ætatis suæ cum primis compararetur, sed ne de majoribus natu quidem quisquam anteponeretur. Multùm verò in bello versatus, sæpe exercitibus præfuit: nusquam culpâ malè rem gessit; semper consilio vicit; tantùmque eo valuit, ut multa in re militari partim nova attulerit, partim meliora fecerit; namque ille pedestria arma mutavit, cùm, ante illum imperatorem⁶, maximis clypeis, brevibus hastis, minutis gladiis, uterentur; ille e contrario peltam pro parmâ fecit, a quâ postea peltastæ pedites appellantur, ut ad motus concursusque essent leviores. Hastæ modum duplicavit; gladios longiores fecit. Idem genus loricarum mutavit, et pro ferreis atque æneis linteas⁷ dedit; quo facto, expeditiores milites reddidit; nam, pondere detracto, quod æquè corpus tegeret, et leve esset, curavit.

2. Bellum cum Thracibus gessit; Seuthen, socium Atheniensium, in regnum restituit. Apud Corinthum tantâ severitate exercitui præfuit, ut nullæ unquam in Græciâ neque exercitatiores copiæ, neque magis dicto audientes fuerint duci; in eamque consuetudinem adduxit, ut, cùm prælii signum ab imperatore esset datum, sinè ducis operâ sic ordinatæ consisterent, ut singuli a peritissimo imperatore dispositi viderentur. Hôc exercitu Moram⁸ Lacedæmoniorum intercepit; quod maximè totâ celebratum est Græciâ. Iterum eodem bello omnes copias eorum fugavit; quo facto, magnam adeptus est gloriam. Cùm Artaxerxes Ægyptio regi bellum inferre voluisset, Iphicratem ab Atheniensibus petivit ducem, quem præficeret exercitui conductitio⁹, cujus

⁶ *Ante illum imperatorem*, before he was made a general.

⁷ *Linteas*, breastplates made of small cords fastened closely together.

⁸ *Moram*, the Mora, a body of

chosen troops consisting of about five hundred men.

⁹ *Conductitio*, composed of foreigners, whom, according to the ancient practice, he had hired to fight his battles.

numerus duodecim millium fuit; quem¹⁰ quidem sic omni disciplinâ militari erudit, ut, quemadmodum quondam Fabiani¹ milites Romani appellati sunt, sic Iphicratenses apud Græcos in summâ laude fuerint. Idem, subsidio Lacedæmoniis profectus, Epaminondæ retardavit impetus; nam, nisi ejus adventus appropinquasset, non prius Thebani Spartâ abscessissent, quàm captam incendio delèssent.

3. Fuit autem et animo magno et corpore, imperatoriâque² formâ, ut ipso aspectu cuivis injiceret admirationem sui; sed in labore remissus nimis parumque patiens, ut Theopompus memoriæ prodidit; bonus verò civis, fideque magnâ; quod cùm in aliis rebus declaravit, tum maximè in Amyntæ³ Mace-

¹⁰ *Quem, exercitum* understood.

¹ *Fabiani*, Fabians, from the noble family of the Fabii, three hundred of whom undertook to conduct by themselves a war against the Veientes, and were all slain in one battle, A. C. 477.

² *Imperatoriâ*, becoming a general, dignified, commanding.

³ *Amyntæ*, Amyntas the second, a king of Macedonia. Eurydice, the wife of this monarch, conspired against his life; but her designs were frustrated by his daughter, Euryone, and the king lived to a very old age. He was succeeded by Alexander, his eldest son, who fell a victim to the cruelty and ambition of his mother, and it is supposed that Perdiccas, his next son, shared the same fate. On the death of Perdiccas, Philip, the fourth son of Amyntas, made himself master of the throne of Macedonia, and laid the foundation of that vast empire, which Alexander, his son, estab-

lished. The Thracians, Illyrians, and Scythians, with several other nations, felt the power of his arms, but it was against Greece that his ambitious views were principally directed. Partly by bribes and intrigues, and partly by protecting the other states against the encroaching power of Sparta, he obtained many partisans in the Grecian republics, so that the work of conquest was half completed before any united and determined opposition was made to him. Having advanced at the head of his army into Bœotia, the eyes of the Greeks were at length opened, and the Thebans and Athenians sent thirty thousand men to stop the invading monarch. The two armies met near Chæronea, a city on the Cephissus, a river of Bœotia, and after a long and bloody battle, Philip obtained the victory, and the independence of Greece was lost. He next planned an expedition against Persia, but in the midst of his preparations he was stab-

donis⁴ liberis tuendis; namque Eurydice, mater Perdicæ et Philippi, cum his duobus pueris, Amyntâ mortuo, ad Iphicratem confugit, ejusque opibus defensa est. Vixit ad senectutem, placatis in se suorum civium animis. Causam capitis⁵ semel dixit bello sociali⁶, simul cum Timotheo, eoque judicio est absolutus. Menes-thea filium reliquit, ex Thressâ⁷ natum, Coti regis filiâ. Is, cùm interrogaretur, utrùm pluris patrem matremne faceret⁸, “Matrem,” inquit. Id cùm omnibus mirum videretur, at ille, “Meritò,” inquit, “facio; nam pater, quantùm in se fuit, Thracem me genuit⁹; contrâ mater Atheniensem.”¹

CHABRIAS.

1. CHABRIAS, Atheniensis. Hic quoque in summis habitus est ducibus, resque multas, memoriâ dignas, gessit. Sed ex his elucet maximè inventum ejus² in prælio, quod apud Thebas fecit, cùm Bœotiis subsidio venisset; namque in eo³, victoriâ fidente summo duce Agesilab, fugatis jam ab eo conductitiis catervis, reliquam

bed by Pausanias, A. C. 336, in the forty-seventh year of his age. There were three kings of Macedonia of this name.

⁴ *Macedonis*, a Macedonian. Macedonia, one of the most warlike and celebrated countries of antiquity, was bounded on the south by Thessalia, on the east by Thracia, on the north by Mœsia and Dardania, and on the west by Illyricum: its boundaries were however different at different periods. Philip increased it by his conquests, and in the time of Alexander the Great, it was the most extensive empire in the world. The Macedonians always considered their country as a part of Greece, but few of the Greeks would acknow-

ledge them as countrymen. The modern name of Macedon is Romelia.

⁵ *Causam capitis*, &c. he was once tried for his life.

⁶ *Bello sociali*, in the social war, or the war which Athens and her allies carried on against the other states of Greece.

⁷ *Thressâ*, a woman of Thrace, the daughter of Cotys, one of the kings of that country. Iphicrates died A. C. 380.

⁸ *Pluris faceret*, he valued more highly.

⁹ *Thracem me genuit*, made me a Thracian, by marrying a Thracian woman.

¹ *Atheniensem*, me genuit understood.

² *Inventum ejus*, the expedient, which he devised.

³ *Eo*, prælio understood.

phalangem loco vetuit cedere; obnixoque genu scuto⁴, projectâque hastâ, impetum excipere hostium docuit. Id novum, Agesilaus, intuens, progredi non est ausus, suosque jam incurrentes tubâ revocavit. Hoc usque eò in Græciâ famâ celebratum est, ut illo statu⁵ Chabrias sibi statuam fieri voluerit, quæ publicè ei ab Atheniensibus in foro constituta est; ex quo factum est, ut postea athletæ cæterique artifices his statibus in statu is ponendis uterentur, in quibus victoriam essent adepti.

2. Chabrias autem multa in Europâ bella administravit, cùm dux Atheniensium esset; multa in Ægypto suâ sponte gessit; nam, Nectanebum⁶ adjutum profectus, regnum ei constituit.⁷ Fecit idem⁸ Cypri; sed, publicè ab Atheniensibus Evagoræ⁹ adjutor datus, neque priùs inde discessit, quàm totam insulam bello devinceret; quâ ex re Athenienses magnam gloriam sunt adepti. Interim bellum inter Ægyptios et Persas conflatum est, et Athenienses cum Artaxerxe societatem habebant, Lacedæmonii cum Ægyptiis, a quibus magnas prædas Agesilaus, rex eorum, faciebat. Id intuens, Chabrias, cùm in re nullâ Agesilao cederet, suâ sponte eos adjutum profectus, Ægyptiæ classi præfuit, pedestribus copiis Agesilaus.

3. Tum præfecti regis Persiæ legatos miserunt Athenas questum, quòd Chabrias adversum regem bellum gereret cum Ægyptiis. Athenienses diem certam Chabriæ præstituerunt, quam ante, domum nisi redisset, capitis se illum damnaturos, denunciârunt. Hòc ille

⁴ *Obnixo genu scuto*, their shields resting firmly on their knee.

⁵ *Illo statu*, in that posture in which his troops had obtained the victory.

⁶ *Nectanebum*, Nectanebus, a king of Egypt, who successfully defended his kingdom against the Persians. His grandson of the same name afterwards formed a powerful confederacy against them, but was defeated in the field, and Egypt be-

came tributary to the king of Persia.

⁷ *Constituit*, he secured.

⁸ *Fecit idem*, established the king on his throne.

⁹ *Evagoræ*, to Evagoras, an excellent monarch of Cyprus, who was at first successful in his efforts to resist the power of the Persians, but who was at length stripped by them of all his possessions except the town of Salamis. He was assassinated A. C. 374.

nuncio, Athenas rediit, neque ibi diutius est moratus, quàm fuit necesse; non enim libenter erat ante oculos civium suorum, quòd et vivebat lautè, et indulgebat sibi liberaliùs, quàm ut invidiam vulgi posset effugere. Est enim hoc commune vitium in magnis liberisque civitatibus, ut invidia gloriæ comes sit, et libenter de his detrahant, quos eminere videant altiùs; neque animo æquo pauperes alienam¹ opulentium intuentur fortunam. Itaque Chabrias, quoad ei licebat, plurimùm aberat. Neque verò solus ille aberat Athenis libenter, sed omnes ferè principes fecerunt idem, quòd tantùm se ab² invidiâ putabant abfuturos, quantùm a conspectu suorum recessissent. Itaque Conon plurimùm Cypri vixit, Iphicrates in Thraciâ, Timotheus Lesbi³, Chares⁴ in Sigæo.⁵ Dissimilis quidem Chares horum factis et moribus, sed tamen Athenis et honoratus et potens.

4. Chabrias autem periit bello sociali tali modo. Opugnabant Athenienses Chium.⁶ Erat in classe Chabrias privatus; sed omnes, qui in magistratu erant, auctoritate anteibat, eumque magis milites, quàm qui præerant, aspiciebant; quæ res ei maturavit mortem; nam, dum primus studet portum intrare, et gubernatorem jubet eò dirigere navem, ipse sibi perniciiei fuit. Cùm enim eò penetrâsset, cæteræ⁷ non sunt secutæ; quo facto circumfusus hostium concursu, cùm fortissimè pugnaret, navis, rostro⁸ percussa, cœpit sidere. Hinc cùm refugere posset, si se in mare dejecisset, quòd suberat classis

¹ *Alienam*, so different from their own condition.

² *Ab*, removed from.

³ *Lesbi*, at Lesbos, an island in the Ægean sea, now called Metelin, from Mitylene, the name of its ancient capital. Lesbos was the birth-place of Sappho, Arion, and Terpander.

⁴ *Chares*, Chares, an Athenian general, of whom little is known.

⁵ *Sigæo*, Sigæum, a town standing on a promontory of the same name in Troas, now called Cape Inehisari.

⁶ *Chium*, Chios, or, as it is now called, Scio, an island between Lesbos and Samos, remarkable for its fine harbor and the excellence of its wines.

⁷ *Cæteræ*, *naves* understood.

⁸ *Rostro*, by a strong and pointed piece of iron, with which the prows of ships of war were anciently armed, in order to run against and sink the ships of their enemies. Chabrias lost his life A. C. 376.

Atheniensium, quæ exciperet natantem, perire maluit, quàm, armis abjectis, navem relinquere, in quâ fuerat vectus. Id cæteri facere noluerunt, qui nando in tutum pervenerunt; at ille, præstare honestam mortem existimans turpi vitæ, cominus pugnans, telis hostium interfectus est.

TIMOTHEUS.

1. TIMOTHEUS, Cononis filius, Atheniensis. Hic, a patre acceptam, gloriam multis auxit virtutibus; fuit enim disertus, impiger, laboriosus, rei militaris peritus, neque minùs civitatis regendæ. Multa hujus sunt præclarè facta, sed hæc maximè illustria. Olynthios⁹ et Byzantios bello subegit. Samum cepit, in quâ oppugnantâ superiori bello Athenienses mille et ducenta talenta consumpserant: hanc ille sinè ullâ publicâ impensâ populo restituit. Adversùs Cotyn bella gessit, ab eoque mille et ducenta talenta prædæ in publicum¹ detulit. Cyzicum² obsidione liberavit. Ariobarzani³ simul cum Agesilao auxilio profectus est; a quo cùm Laco⁴ pecuniam numeratam accepisset, ille cives suos agro atque urbibus augeri maluit, quàm id sumere, cujus partem domum suam ferre posset: itaque accepit Crithoten et Sestum.⁵

2. Idem, classi præfectus, circumvehens Peloponnesum, Laconicam⁶ populatus, classem eorum fugavit. Corcyram sub imperium Atheniensium redegit; socios-

⁹ *Olynthios*, the Olynthians, the inhabitants of Olynthus, a city and republic of Macedonia, which was destroyed by Philip, after it had long and successfully resisted the encroaching power of the Athenians and Lacedæmonians.

¹ *In publicum*, into the public treasury.

² *Cyzicum*, Cyzicum, a small island of the Propontis, with a considerable town on it of the same name.

³ *Ariobarzani*, of Ariobarzanes, a Persian general.

⁴ *Laco*, Agesilaus.

⁵ *Crithoten et Sestum*, Crithote and Sestus, towns of Thrace.

⁶ *Laconicam*, Laconica or Laconia, the country of the Spartans in the southern part of Peloponnesus. From the brevity with which the inhabitants of this province expressed themselves, the word *laconic* is derived.

que idem adjunxit Epirotas⁷, Acarnanas, Chaonas⁸, omnesque eas gentes, quæ mare illud adjacent; quo facto Lacedæmonii de diutinâ contentione destiterunt, et suâ sponte Atheniensibus imperii maritimi principatum concesserunt, pacemque his legibus constituerunt, ut Athenienses mari duces essent. Quæ victoria tantæ fuit Atticis lætitiæ, ut tum primùm aræ Paci⁹ publicè sint factæ, eique deæ pulvinar sit institutum. Cujus laudis ut memoria maneret, Timotheo publicè statuam in foro posuerunt; qui honos huic uni ante¹ hoc tempus contigit, ut, cùm patri populus statuam posuisset, filio quoque daret. Sic, juxtâ² posita, recens³ filii veterem patris renovavit memoriam.

3. Hic cùm esset magno natu, et magistratus gerere desisset, bello Athenienses undique premi sunt cœpti. Defecerat Samus, descierat Hellespontus, Philippus jam tum valens Macedo multa moliebatur; cui oppositus Chares cùm esset, non satîs in eo præsidiî putabatur. Fit Menestheus prætor, filius Iphicratis, gener Timothei, et, ut ad bellum proficiscatur, decernitur. Huic in consiliû⁴ dantur duo, usu et sapientiâ præstantes, quorum consilio uteretur, pater et socer, quòd in his tanta erat auctoritas, ut magna spes esset, per eos amissa posse recuperari. Hi cùm Samum profecti essent, et eodem Chares, eorum adventu cognito, cum suis copiis proficisceretur, ne quid, absente se, gestum videretur, accidit, cùm ad insulam appropinquarent, ut magna tempestas oriretur; quam evitare, duo veteres imperatores, utile arbitrati, suam classem suppresserunt; at ille, temerariâ usus ratione, non cessit majorum natu auctoritati, et, ut in suâ navi esset fortuna, quò contenderat, pervenit, eòdemque ut sequerentur, ad Timotheum et

⁷ *Epirotas*, the Epirots, the inhabitants of Epirus, a country between Thessaly and the Ionian sea. It is now called Larta, and sometimes Canina.

⁸ *Acarnanas*, *Chaonas*, *Acarnanians* and *Chaonians*, the in-

habitants of two of the provinces of Epirus.

⁹ *Paci*, to the goddess of peace.

¹ *Ante*, until.

² *Juxtâ*, near the statue of his father.

³ *Recens*, *statua* understood.

⁴ *In consiliû*, as advisers.

Iphicratem nuncium misit. Hinc, malè re gestâ, compluribus amissis navibus, eòdem, unde erat profectus, se recepit; literasque Athenas publicè misit, sibi proclive fuisse Samum capere, nisi a Timotheo et Iphicrate desertus esset. Ob eam rem in crimen vocabantur. Populus acer, suspicax, mobilis, adversarius, invidus etiam potentiæ, domum revocat. Accusantur proditionis. Hòc judicio damnatur Timotheus, lisque ejus æstimatur centum talentis. Ille, odio ingratae civitatis coactus, Chalcidem⁵ se contulit.

4. Hujus post mortem, cùm populum judicii sui pœniteret, multæ novem partes detraxit, et decem talenta Cononem, filium ejus, ad muri quandam partem reficiendam, jussit dare: in quo⁶ fortunæ varietas est animadversa; nam, quos avus Conon muros ex hostium prædâ patriæ restituerat, eosdem nepos, cum summâ ignominiâ familiæ, ex suâ re familiari reficere coactus est. Timothei autem moderatæ sapientisque vitæ cùm complura possimus proferre testimonia, uno erimus contenti, quòd ex eo facillè conjici poterit, quàm carus suis fuerit. Cùm Athenis adolescens causam diceret, non solum amici privatique hospites ad eum defendendum convenerunt, sed etiam in eis Jason⁷ tyrannus, qui illo tempore fuit omnium potentissimus. Hic, cùm in patriâ sinè satellitibus se tutum non arbitraretur, Athenas sinè ullo præsidio venit; tantique hospitem fecit, ut mallet se capitis periculum adire, quàm Timotheo, de famâ dimicanti, deesse. Hunc adversùs tamen Timotheus postea populi jussu bellum gessit, patriæque sanctiora jura, quàm hospitii esse duxit. Hæc extrema fuit ætas imperatorum Atheniensium, Iphicratis, Chabriæ, Timothei; neque post illorum obitum quisquam dux in illâ urbe fuit dignus memoriâ.

⁵ *Chalcidem*, Chalcis. There were several towns of this name; the city, which is here mentioned, was the chief city of Eubœa and is now called Egripo.

⁶ *In quo*, in which circumstance.

⁷ *Jason*, Jason, a king of Thessaly, but not the celebrated hero of that name.

DATAMES.

1. VENIO nunc ad fortissimum virum, maximique consilii omnium barbarorum, exceptis duobus Carthaginensibus, Hamilcare et Hannibale; de quo hîc plura referemus, quòd et obscuriora sunt ejus gesta pleraque, et ea, quæ prosperè ei cesserunt, non magnitudine copiarum sed consilii, quo tantum non omnes⁸ superabat, acciderunt; quorum nisi ratio⁹ explicata fuerit, res apparere¹ non poterunt. Datames, patre Camissare, natione Care, matre Scythissâ², natus, primùm militum numero fuit apud Artaxerxem eorum, qui regiam tuebantur. Pater ejus Camissares, quòd et manu fortis, et bello strenuus, et regi multis locis fidelis, erat repertus, habuit provinciam partem Ciliciæ juxta Cappadociam³, quam incolunt Leucosyri.⁴ Datames, militare munus fungens, primùm qualis esset aperuit in bello, quod rex adversus Cadusios⁵ gessit; namque hîc, multis millibus interfectis, magni fuit ejus opera; quo factum est, ut, cùm in eo bello cecidisset Camissares, paterna ei traderetur provincia.

2. Pari se virtute postea præbuit, cùm Autophradates⁶ jussu regis bello persequeretur eos, qui defecerant; namque ejus operâ hostes, cùm castra jam intrâssent, profligati sunt, exercitusque reliquus conservatus regis est; quâ ex re majoribus rebus præesse cœpit. Erat eo

⁸ *Tantum non omnes*, almost all men.

⁹ *Ratio*, the particulars.

¹ *Apparere*, to be seen in their true light.

² *Scythissâ*, Scythian.

³ *Cappadociam*, Cappadocia, a country of Asia Minor, remarkable among the ancients for the unfruitfulness of its soil, and the slavish disposition of its inhabitants, who are said on one occasion to have refused liberty when it was offered them. It

was bounded by Phrygia, Pontus, and the Euphrates.

⁴ *Leucosyri*, the Leucosyrians, a name applied to the inhabitants of Cappadocia, and of that part of Cilicia which borders on it.

⁵ *Cadusios*, the Cadusians, a people of Media, living near the Caspian sea.

⁶ *Autophradates*, a Persian satrap, of whom nothing remarkable is known.

tempore Thyus, dynastes Paphlagoniæ⁷, antiquo genere natus a Pylæmene⁸ illo, quem Homerus Troico⁹ bello a Patroclo¹ interfectum ait. Is regi dicto audiens non erat; quam ob causam bello eum persequi constituit, eique rei præfecit Datamen, propinquum Paphlagonis²; namque ex fratre et sorore erant nati; quam ob causam Datames omnia primùm experiri voluit, ut sinè armis propinquum ad officium reduceret. Ad quem cùm venisset sinè præsidio, quòd ab amico nullas vereretur insidias, pænè interiit; nam Thyas eum clàm interficere voluit. Erat mater cum Datame, amita Paphlagonis. Ea, quid ageretur, rescit, filiumque monuit. Ille fugâ periculum evitavit, bellumque indixit Thyo; in quo, cùm ab Ariobarzane, præfecto Lydiæ, et Ioniæ, totiusque Phrygiæ, desertus esset, nihilo segniùs perseveravit, vivumque Thyum cepit cum uxore et liberis.

3. Cujus facti ne priùs fama ad regem, quàm ipse perveniret, dedit operam; itaque omnibus insciis, eò ubi erat rex, venit; posteroque die Thyum, hominem maximi corporis, terribilique facie, quòd et niger, et capillo longo, barbâque erat promissâ³, optimâ veste contextit, quam satrapæ regii gerere consueverant; ornavit etiam torque, et armillis aureis, cæteroque regio cultu: ipse agresti duplicique amiculo circumdatus hirtâque tunica, gerens in capite galeam venatoriam, dextrâ manu clavam, sinistrâ copulam, quâ vinctum ante se Thyum agebat, ut si feram bestiam captam duceret. Quem cùm omnes prospicerent propter novitatem ornatûs ignotamque formam⁴, ob eamque rem magnus esset concursus, fuit non

⁷ *Paphlagoniæ*, of Paphlagonia, or, as it is now called, Penderachia, a country of Asia Minor, extending from the river Parthenius or Partheni to the river Halys or Kizil-ermak.

⁸ *Pylæmene*, Pylæmenes, a Paphlagonian, who is said in the fifth book of the Iliad to have been killed by Menelaus, and not by Patroclus.

Corn. Nep.

⁹ *Troico*, of Troy, the renowned capital of Troas.

¹ *Patroclo*, Patroclus, one of the most celebrated of the Grecian chiefs in the Trojan war, and the constant companion of Achilles. He was slain by Hector.

² *Paphlagonis*, of Thyus, the Paphlagonian.

³ *Promissâ*, grown long.

⁴ *Formam*, *Thyi* understood.

nemo, qui agnosceret Thyum, regique nunciaret. Primò non accredidit; itaque Pharnabazum misit exploratum; a quo ut rem gestam comperit, statim admitti jussit, magnopere delectatus cùm facto, tum ornatu, in primis⁵ quòd nobilis rex in potestatem inopinanti venerat. Itaque magnificè Datamen donatum ad exercitum misit, qui tum contrahebatur, duce Pharnabazo et Tithrauste, ad bellum Ægyptium, parique eum, atque illos, imperio esse jussit. Postea verò quàm Pharnabazum rex revocavit, illi summa imperii⁶ tradita est.

4. Hic cùm maximo studio compararet exercitum, Ægyptumque proficisci pararet, subitò a rege literæ sunt ei missæ, ut Aspim⁷ aggredere, qui Cataoniam tenebat; quæ gens jacet supra Ciliciam, confinis Cappadociæ; namque Aspis, saltuosam regionem castellisque munitam incolens, non solùm imperio regis non parebat, sed etiam finitimas regiones vexabat, et, quæ regi portarentur, abripiebat. Datames, etsi longè aberat ab his regionibus, et a majore re abstrahebatur, tamen regis voluntati morem gerendum putavit; itaque cum paucis sed viris fortibus navem conscendit, existimans, id quod accidit, faciliùs se imprudentem⁸ parvâ manu oppressurum, quàm paratum quamvis magno exercitu. Hâc delatus in Ciliciam, egressus inde, dies noctesque iter faciens, Taurum transiit, eoque, quò studuerat, venit. Quærit quibus locis sit Aspis; cognoscit, haud longè abesse, profectumque eum venatum; quem dum speculatur⁹, adventûs ejus causa cognoscitur. Pisidas¹ cum iis, quos secum habebat, ad resistendum Aspis comparat. Id Datames ubi audivit, arma capit, suosque sequi jubet; ipse equo concitato ad hostem vehitur; quem procul, Aspis, conspiciens ad se ferentem², pertimescit, atque, a

⁵ *In primis*, especially. — *Inopinanti*, sibi understood.

⁶ *Summa imperii*, the chief command.

⁷ *Aspim*, Aspis, an officer who had revolted from Artaxerxes.

⁸ *Imprudentem*, not foreseeing it. — *Hâc*, navi understood.

⁹ *Dum speculatur*, while Datames lies in wait for.

¹ *Pisidas*, the Pisidians. Pisidia was a fertile country of Asia Minor, bordering on Pamphylia.

² *Ferentem*, hastening.

conatu resistendi deterritus, sese dedit. Hunc Datames vinctum ad regem ducendum tradit Mithridati.³

5. Hæc dum geruntur, Artaxerxes, reminiscens a quanto bello ad quam parvam rem principem ducum misisset, se ipse reprehendit, et nuncium ad exercitum Acen⁴ misit, quòd nondum Datamen profectum putabat, qui ei diceret, ne ab exercitu discederet. Hic, priusquam perveniret, quòd erat profectus, in itinere convenit, qui Aspin ducebant. Quâ celeritate cùm magnam benevolentiam regis Datames consecutus esset, non minorem invidiam aulicorum excepit, quòd illum unum pluris, quàm se omnes, fieri videbant; quo facto⁵ cuncti ad eum opprimendum consenserunt. Hæc Pandates, gazæ custos regiæ, amicus Datami, perscripta ei mittit; in quibus docet, eum magno fore periculo, si quid, illo imperante, in Ægypto adversi accidisset; namque eam esse consuetudinem regum, ut casus adversos hominibus tribuant, secundos fortunæ suæ; quo fieri, ut facilè impellantur ad eorum perniciem, quorum ductu res malè gestæ nuncientur; illum hòc majore fore discrimine, quòd, quibus rex maximè obediat, eos habeat inimicissimos. Talibus ille literis cognitis, cùm jam ad exercitum Acen venisset, quòd non ignorabat, ea verè scripta, desciscere a rege constituit: neque tamen quicquam fecit, quod fide suâ esset indignum: nam Mandrocle⁶ Magnetem⁶ exercitui præfecit. Ipse cum suis in Cappadociam discedit, conjunctamque huic⁷ Paphlagoniam occupat, celans quâ voluntate esset in regem. Clàm cum Ariobarzane facit amicitiam; manum comparat; urbes unitas suis tuendas tradit.

6. Sed hæc propter hyemale tempus minùs prosperè succedebant. Audit, Pisidas quasdam copias adversùs

³ *Mithridati*, to Mithridates, probably the same officer who afterwards assassinated Datames. There were several kings of Pontus of this name.

⁴ *Acen*, to Ace, or, as it is sometimes called, Ptolemais, a city of Phœnicia.

⁵ *Quo facto*, wherefore.

⁶ *Mandrocle Magnetem*, Mandrocles the Magnesian, of whom nothing further is known.

⁷ *Huic*, *Cappadociæ* understood.

se parare: filium eò Arsideum cum exercitu mittit. Cadit in prælio adolescens. Proficiscitur eò pater, non ita cum magnâ manu, celans quantum vulnus⁸ accepisset, quòd priùs ad hostem pervenire cupiebat, quàm de re malè gestâ fama ad suos perveniret, ne, cognitâ filii morte, animi debilitarentur militum. Quò contenderat, pervenit; hisque locis castra ponit, ut neque circumveniri multitudine adversariorum posset, neque impediri, quò minùs ipse ad dimicandum manum haberet expeditam. Erat cum eo Mithrobarzanes, socer ejus, præfectus equitum. Is, desperatis generi rebus, ad hostes transfugit. Id, Datames, ut audivit, sensit, si in turbam exisset⁹, ab homine tam necessario se relictum, futurum, ut cæteri consilium¹ sequerentur; in vulgus edit, suo jussu Mithrobarzanem profectum pro perfugâ, quò faciliùs receptus interficeret hostes; quare relinqui eum non par esse, sed omnes confestim sequi; quod si animo strenuo fecissent, futurum, ut adversarii non possent resistere, cùm et intra vallum et foris cæderentur. Hâc re probatâ, exercitum educit; Mithrobarzanem persequitur, qui vix dum ad hostes pervenerat, Datames signa inferri² jubet. Pisidæ, novâ re commoti, in opinionem adducuntur, perfugas malâ³ fide, compositòque fecisse, ut recepti essent majori calamitati. Primùm eos adoriuntur. Illi, cùm quid ageretur, aut quare fieret, ignorarent, coacti sunt cum iis pugnare, ad quos transierant, ab hisque stare, quos reliquerant. Quibus cùm neutri parcerent, celeriter sunt concisi. Reliquos Pisidas resistentes Datames invadit; primo impetu pellit; fugientes persequitur; multos interficit: castra hostium capit. Tali consilio uno tempore et proditores perculit, et hostes profligavit: et, quòd ad suam perniciem fuerat cogitatum, id ad salutem convertit: quo neque acutius

⁸ *Vulnus*, a wound, the loss of his son.

⁹ *In turbam exisset*, it should become known among the common soldiers.

¹ *Consilium*, the example of Mithrobarzanes.

² *Inferri*, to be carried forward.

³ *Perfugas malâ*, &c. that the deserters were acting treacherously, and had come over to them by order of Datames, that they might do them greater injury. Dative after *essent*.

ullius imperatoris cogitatum, neque celerius factum, usquam legimus.

7. Ab hôc tamen viro Schismas, maximus natu filius, desciiit, ad regemque transiit, et de defectione patris detulit. Quo nuncio, Artaxerxes, commotus, quòd intelligebat, sibi cum viro forti ac strenuo negotium esse⁴, qui, cùm cogitâsset, facere auderet, et priùs cogitare, quàm conari, consuêssset, Autophradatem in Cappadociam mittit. Hic ne intrare posset saltum, in quo Ciliciæ portæ⁵ sunt sitæ, Datames præoccupare studuit; sed tam subitò copias contrahere non potuit. A quâ re depulsus, cum eâ manu, quam contraxerat, locum delegit talem, ut neque circumiretur ab hostibus, neque præteriret adversarius, quin ancipitibus locis premeretur, et, si dimicare cum eo vellet, non multùm obesse multitudo hostium suæ paucitati posset.

8. Hæc etsi Autophradates videbat, satius tamen statuit congredi, quàm cum tantis copiis refugere, aut tam diu uno loco sedere. Habebat barbarorum equitum viginti⁶, peditum centum millia, quos illi Cardaces⁷ appellant, ejusdemque generis tria funditorum, præterea Cappadocum octo, Armeniorum⁸ decem, Paphlagonum quinque, Phrygum decem, Lydorum quinque, Aspendiorum⁹ et Pisidarum circiter tria, Cilicum duo, Captianorum¹ totidem, ex Græciâ conductorum tria millia; levis

⁴ *Sibi negotium esse*, that he had to do.

⁵ *Portæ*, the gates or entrance, a narrow pass in Mount Taurus, now called the Strait of Scanderoon.

⁶ *Viginti, tria, octo, &c. millia* understood.

⁷ *Cardaces*, Cardacians, a people of Asia Minor.

⁸ *Armeniorum*, Armenians, the inhabitants of Armenia, a large country of Asia, divided into Armenia Major and Armenia Minor. Armenia Major, now called Turconia, lies between Media, Iberia, and Mesopotamia. Armenia Mi-

nor, now Aladulia, is divided from it by the Euphrates, and is bounded by Cappadocia, Syria, and Cilicia. The Armenians were under the dominion of the Medes and the Persians, till Alexander made himself master of Asia; they continued subject to him and his successors till they became tributary to Rome.

⁹ *Aspendiorum*, of the Aspendians, the inhabitants of Aspendus, a town of Pamphylia.

¹ *Captianorum*, of the Captiani, a people of whom no mention is made by any other writer.

armaturæ² maximum numerum. Has adversùs copias spes omnis consistebat Datami in se locique naturâ; namque hujus³ partem non habebat vicesimam militum; quibus fretus conflixit, adversariorumque multa millia concidit, cùm de ipsius exercitu non ampliùs hominum mille cecidissent. Quam ob causam postero die tropæum⁴ posuit, quo loco pridie pugnatum erat. Hinc cùm castra movisset, semperque inferior copiis, superior omnibus præliis discederet, quòd nunquam manum consereret⁵, nisi cùm adversarios locorum angustiiis⁶ clausisset; quod perito regionum callidèque cogitanti sæpe accidebat. Autophradates, cùm bellum duci majore reges calamitate, quàm adversariorum, videret, ad pacem amicitiamque hortatus est⁷, ut cum rege in gratiam rediret; quam ille, etsi fidam non fore putabat, tamen conditionem accepit, seque ad Artaxerxem legatos missurum dixit. Sic bellum, quod rex adversùs Datamen susceperat, sedatum. Autophradates in Phrygiam se recepit.

9. At rex, quod implacabile odium in Datamen susceperat, postquam, bello eum opprimi non posse, animadvertit, insidiis interficere studuit, quas ille plerasque vitavit. Sicut, cùm nunciatum esset, quosdam sibi insidiari, qui in amicorum erant numero, de quibus, quod inimici detulerant⁸, neque credendum, neque negligendum, putavit, experiri voluit, verum falsumne sibi esset relatum; itaque eo⁹ profectus est, quo itinere futuras insidias dixerant. Sed elegit¹ corpore et staturâ similli-

² *Levis armaturæ*, of lightly armed troops, carrying only bows or slings.

³ *Hujus*, of Autophradates.

⁴ *Tropæum*, a trophy. After any signal victory, it was customary among the ancient Greeks to dedicate to their gods some of the arms they had taken from the conquered enemy. These arms were sometimes hung up in their temples, but more frequently they were placed upon a tree, which was ever after considered sacred,

and served as a monument of the victory, as well as a token of their gratitude.

⁵ *Manum consereret*, he fought.

⁶ *Locorum angustius*, in some narrow place.

⁷ *Hortatus est*, Datamen understood.

⁸ *Inimici detulerant*, the persons, who had given him the information, were his enemies.

⁹ *Eo*, itinere understood.

¹ *Elegit*, hominem understood.

mum sui, eique vestitum suum dedit, atque eo loco² ire, quo ipse consueverat, jussit: ipse autem, ornatus vestitu militari, inter corporis³ custodes iter facere cœpit. At insidiatores, postquam in eum locum agmen pervenit, decepti ordine⁴ atque vestitu, in eum faciunt impetum, qui suppositus erat.⁵ Prædixerat autem his Datames, cum quibus iter faciebat, ut parati essent facere, quod ipsum vidissent. Ipse, ut concurrentes insidiatores animadvertit, tela in eos conjecit. Hoc idem cùm universi fecissent, priusquam pervenirent ad eum, quem aggredi volebant, confixi ceciderunt.

10. Hic tamen tam callidus vir extremo tempore⁶ captus est Mithridatis, Ariobarzanis filii, dolo; namque is pollicitus est regi, se eum interfecturum, si ei rex promitteret, ut, quodcunque vellet, liceret impunè facere, fidemque de eâ re, more Persarum, dextrâ⁷ dedisset. Hanc ut accepit, simulat, se suscepisse cum rege inimicitias; copias parat, et absens amicitiam cum Datame facit. Regis provincias vexat; castella expugnat; magnas prædas capit; quarum partem suis dispertit, partem ad Datamen mittit. Pari modo complura castella ei tradit. Hæc diu faciendo, persuasit homini, se infinitum adversus regem suscepisse bellum, cùm nihilo magis⁸, ne quam suspicionem illi præberet insidiarum, neque colloquium ejus petivit, neque in conspectum venire studuit. Sic absens amicitiam gerebat, ut, non beneficiis mutuis, sed odio communi, quod erga regem susceperant, contineri viderentur.

11. Id⁹ cùm satîs se confirmâsse arbitratus est, certio-
torem facit Datamen, tempus esse majores exercitus
parari, et bellum cum ipso rege suscipi; de quâ re, si

² *Eo loco*, in that part of the company.

³ *Corporis*, of his person.

⁴ *Ordine*, by the situation of the man.

⁵ *Suppositus erat*, had been put in the place of Datames.

⁶ *Extremo tempore*, at last.

⁷ *Dextrâ*, by giving him his

right hand, which was the usual mode in which the kings of Persia pledged themselves to the performance of any promise.

⁸ *Nihilo magis*, notwithstanding.

⁹ *Id*, the confidence of Datames.

ei videretur¹, quo loco vellet, in colloquium veniret. Probatâ re, colloquendi tempus sumitur, locusque quo conveniretur. Huc Mithridates cum uno, cui maximam habebat fidem, ante aliquot dies² venit, compluribusque locis separatim gladios obruit, eaque loca diligenter notat. Ipso autem colloquendi die, utrique³, locum qui explorarent, atque ipsos scrutarentur, mittunt; deinde ipsi sunt congressi. Hic cum aliquandiu in colloquio fuissent, et diversi⁴ discessissent, jamque procul Datames abesset, Mithridates priusquam ad suos perveniret, ne quam suspicionem pareret, in eundem locum revertitur, atque ibi, ubi telum erat impositum, resedit, ut si a lassitudine cuperet acquiescere; Datamenque revocavit, simulans, se quiddam in colloquio esse oblitum. Interim telum, quod latebat, protulit, nudatumque vaginâ veste textit, ac Datami venienti ait, digredientem se animadvertisse locum quendam, qui erat in conspectu, ad castra ponenda esse idoneum; quem cum digito monstraret, et ille conspiceret, aversum⁵ ferro transfixit, et, priusquam quisquam posset succurrere, interfecit. Ita ille vir, qui multos consilio, neminem perfidiâ, ceperat, simulatâ captus est amicitia.

EPAMINONDAS.

1. EPAMINONDAS, Polyynni filius, Thebanus. De hoc priusquam scribamus, hæc præcipienda videntur lectoribus, ne alienos⁶ mores ad suos referant, neve ea, quæ

¹ *Ei videretur*, he thought fit.

² *Ante aliquot dies*, some days before.

³ *Utrique*, both Datames and Mithridates. Before two generals met in a conference, if they were not previously well acquainted with each other, it was customary for each party to send officers to examine the place appointed for their meeting, and

even their own persons, that they might guard against treachery.

⁴ *Diversi*, different ways.

⁵ *Aversum*, having his back towards him. Datames was slain A.C. 362.

⁶ *Ne alienos*, &c. that they should not judge of the manners of foreigners by the customs of their own country.

ipsis leviora sunt, pari modo⁷ apud cæteros fuisse arbitrentur. Scimus enim musicen nostris moribus abesse⁸ a principis personâ; saltare etiam in vitiis poni: quæ omnia apud Græcos et grata, et laude digna, ducuntur. Cùm autem exprimere imaginem consuetudinis⁹ atque vitæ velimus Epaminondæ, nihil videmur debere prætermittere, quod pertineat ad eam declarandam. Quare dicemus primùm de genere ejus; deinde quibus disciplinis et a quibus¹ sit eruditus; tum de moribus, ingenique facultatibus, et si qua alia, digna memoriâ, erunt; postremò de rebus gestis, quæ a plurimis omnium anteponuntur virtutibus.

2. Natus igitur patre, quo diximus, honesto genere; pauper jam a majoribus relictus; eruditus autem sic, ut nemo Thebanus magis; nam et citharizare et cantare ad chordarum sonum doctus est a Dionysio, qui non minore fuit in musicis gloriâ, quàm Damon aut Lamprus², quorum pervulgata sunt nomina; carmina cantare tibiis³ ab Olympiodoro⁴; saltare a Calliphrone. At philosophiæ præceptorem habuit Lysim Tarentinum⁵, Pythagoreum⁶; cui quidem sic fuit deditus, ut adolescens tristem et severum senem omnibus æqualibus suis in familiaritate⁷ anteposuerit; neque prius eum a se dimiserit, quàm doctrinis tantò antecesserit condiscipulos, ut facilè intelligi posset, pari modo superaturum omnes in cæteris artibus. Atque hæc ad nostram consuetudinem sunt levia et potiùs contemnenda, at in Græciâ utique olim

⁷ *Pari modo*, equally trifling.

⁸ *Abesse*, &c. is very unsuitable to the character of a prince.

⁹ *Consuetudinis*, of the habits.

¹ *A quibus*, magistris understood.

² *Damon aut Lamprus*, Damon or Lamprus. Damon was an Athenian and the friend of Pericles, but was banished on account of his factious and intriguing disposition. Of Lamprus nothing is known.

³ *Carmina cantare tibiis*, to play upon flutes.

⁴ *Ab Olympiodoro*, doctus est understood.

⁵ *Tarentinum*, a native of Tarentum, now called Tarento, a town of Calabria, founded by a colony of Lacedæmonians, A.C. 707, and remarkable for the indolence and effeminacy of its inhabitants.

⁶ *Pythagoreum*, a follower of Pythagoras, a native of Samos, and one of the most celebrated and most virtuous philosophers of antiquity.

⁷ *In familiaritate*, as a friend.

magnæ laudi erant. Postquam ephebus factus est, et palæstræ⁸ dare operam cœpit, non tam magnitudini viri-um servivit⁹, quàm velocitati; illam enim ad athletarum usus, hanc ad belli existimabat utilitatem pertinere. Itaque exercebatur plurimùm currendo et luctando ad eum finem, quoad¹ stans complecti² posset atque contendere. In armis verò plurimum studii consume-
bat.

3. Ad hanc corporis firmitatem plurima etiam animi bona accesserant; erat enim modestus, prudens, gravis, temporibus sapienter utens, peritus belli, fortis manu, animo maximo, adeò veritatis diligens, ut ne joco quidem mentiretur. Idem continens, clemens, patiensque admirandum in modum; non solùm populi, sed etiam amicorum ferens injurias; in primisque commissa celans, quod interdum non minùs prodest, quàm disertè dicere; studiosus audiendi, ex hóc³ enim facillimè disci arbitrabatur. Itaque cùm in circulum venisset, in quo aut de republicâ disputaretur, aut de philosophiâ sermo haberetur, nunquam inde priùs discessit, quàm ad finem sermo esset deductus. Paupertatem adeò facilè perpessus est, ut de republicâ nihil præter gloriam ceperit. Amicorum in se tuendo caruit⁴ facultatibus. Fide ad alios sublevandos sæpe sic usus est, ut possit judicari, omnia ei cum amicis fuisse communia; nam cùm aut civium suorum aliquis ab hostibus esset captus, aut virgo amici nubilus propter paupertatem collocari non posset, amicorum consilium habebat, et quantum quisque daret, pro cujusque facultatibus imperabat; eamque summam⁵ cùm faceret, priusquam acciperet pecuniam, adducebat eum, qui quærebat, ad eos, qui conferebant;

⁸ *Palæstræ*, to the exercises of the palæstra or gymnasium, a spacious and lofty room in almost every city of Greece, in which the youth were accustomed to exercise themselves in riding, running, leaping, throwing the quoit, wrestling, and boxing.

⁹ *Non tam servivit*, he did not so much aim at.

¹ *Quoad*, that as long as possible.

² *Complecti*, to grapple with his adversary.

³ *Ex hóc*, &c. for he thought this the easiest way of acquiring knowledge.

⁴ *Caruit*, he did not make use of.

⁵ *Eam summam*, the sum required.

eique ut ipsi numerarent, faciebat; ut ille, ad quem⁶ ea res perveniebat, sciret quantum cuique deberet.

4. Tentata autem ejus est abstinencia a Diomedonte Cyziceno; namque is, rogatu Artaxerxis, Epaminondam pecuniâ corrumpendum suscepit. Hic magno cum pondere auri Thebas venit, et Micythum adolescentulum quinque talentis ad suam perduxit voluntatem, quem tum Epaminondas plurimum diligebat. Micythus Epaminondam convenit, et causam adventûs Diomedontis ostendit. At ille Diomedonte coram, "Nihil," inquit, "opus pecuniâ est; nam si ea rex vult, quæ Thebanis sint utilia, gratis facere sum paratus; sin autem contraria, non habet auri atque argenti satîs; namque orbis terrarum divitias accipere nolo pro patriæ caritate. Te, qui me incognitum tentâsti, tuique similem existimâsti, non miror; tibi ignosco: sed egredere properè, ne alios corrumpas, cùm me non potueris. Tu, Micythe, argentum huic redde, aut, nisi id confestim facis, ego te tradam magistratui." Hunc Diomedon cùm rogaret, ut tutò exire, suaque, quæ attulisset, liceret efferre, "Istud," inquit, "faciam: neque tuâ causâ, sed meâ; ne, si tibi sit pecunia adempta, aliquis dicat, id ad me⁷ ereptum pervenisse, quod delatum accipere noluissem." A quo⁸ cùm quæsisset, quò se duci vellet, et ille Athenas dixisset, præsidium dedit, ut eò tutò perveniret; neque verò id satîs habuit, sed etiam ut inviolatus in navem ascenderet, per Chabriam Atheniensem, de quo suprâ mentionem fecimus, effecit. Abstinentiæ erit hoc satîs testimonium. Plurima quidem proferre possemus, sed modus adhibendus est; quoniam uno hâc volumine vitas excellentium virorum complurium concludere constituimus, quorum⁹ separatim multis millibus versuum complures scriptores ante nos explicârunt.

5. Fuit et disertus, ut nemo Thebanus ei par esset eloquentiâ; neque minùs concinnus in brevitate respon-

⁶ *Ad quem, &c.* who received the benefit.

was forcibly taken from you and brought to me.

⁷ *Ad me, &c.* that what I would not receive, when offered to me,

⁸ *Quo, Diomedon.*

⁹ *Quorum, vitas* understood.

dendi¹, quàm in perpetuâ oratione ornatus. Habuit obtrectatorem Meneclidem quendam, indidem Thebis, et adversarium in administrandâ republicâ, satîs exercitatum in dicendo, ut Thebanum² scilicet; namque illi genti plus inest virium quàm ingenii. Is, quòd in re militari florere Epaminondam videbat, hortari solebat Thebanos, ut pacem bello anteferrent, ne illius imperatoris opera desideraretur. Huic³ ille, “Fallis,” inquit, “verbo cives tuos, quòd hos a bello avocas; otii enim nomine servitutem concilias; nam paritur pax bello: itaque qui eâ diutinâ volunt frui, bello exercitati esse debent. Quare si principes Græciæ esse vultis, castris est vobis utendum, non palæstrâ.” Idem ille Meneclides cùm huic⁴ objiceret, quòd liberos non haberet, neque uxorem duxisset, maximèque insolentiam⁵, quòd sibi Agamemnonis⁶ belli gloriam videretur consecutus; at ille, “Desine,” inquit, “Meneclide, de uxore mihi exprobrare, nam nullius in istâ re minùs, quàm tuo, uti consilio volo.” Habebat enim Meneclides suspicionem adulterii. “Quòd autem me Agamemnonem æmulari putas, falleris; namque ille cum universâ Græciâ vix decem annis unam cepit urbem; ego contrâ ex⁷ unâ urbe nostrâ, dieque uno, totam Græciam, Lacedæmoniis fugatis, liberavi.”

6. Idem cùm in conventum venisset Arcadum, petens ut societatem cum Thebanis et Argivis facerent; contrâque Callistratus, Atheniensium legatus, qui eloquentiâ omnes eo præstabat tempore, postularet, ut potiùs amicitiam sequerentur Atticorum, et oratione suâ multa invectus esset in Thebanos et Argivos, in eisque

¹ *In brevitate respondendi*, in his short replies.

² *Ut Thebanum*, for a Theban.

³ *Huic*, *Meneclidi* understood.

⁴ *Huic*, *Epaminondæ* understood. As the strength and prosperity of every warlike state must depend in a considerable degree on the greatness of its population, matrimony was particularly encouraged in the early

ages of Greece and Rome, and a single life was considered almost a crime.

⁵ *Insolentiam*, accused him of arrogance.

⁶ *Agamemnonis*, of Agamemnon, the king of Mycenæ and Argos, and the renowned commander-in-chief of the Grecian armies at the siege of Troy.

⁷ *Ex*, with the help of.

hoc posuisset; animadvertere debere Arcadas, quales utraque civitas cives procreâset, ex quibus de cæteris possent judicare; Argivos enim fuisse Orestem⁸ et Alc-mæonem⁹, matricidas; Thebis Œdipum¹ natum, qui, cùm patrem suum interfecisset, ex matre liberos procreâset. Hic in respondendo, Epaminondas, cùm de cæteris perorâset, postquam ad illa duo opprobria pervenit, admirari se, dixit, stultitiam rhetoris Attici, qui non animadvertit, innocentes illos natos², domi scelere admisso, cùm patriâ essent pulsi, receptos esse ab Atheniensibus. Sed maximè ejus eloquentia eluxit Spartæ, legati ante pugnam Leuctricam; quò cùm omnium soci-

⁸ *Orestem*, that Orestes, a son of Agamemnon, who put his mother Clytemnestra to death for having murdered his father.

⁹ *Alcmæonem*, Alcmæon, a son of Amphiaraus and Eriphyle. His mother having betrayed his father and forced him to go to the Theban war, where she knew he would perish, Amphiaraus commanded his son to revenge his death on his faithless wife; and Alcmæon, in obedience to this charge, murdered Eriphyle as soon as he heard of his father's death.

¹ *Œdipum*, Œdipus, a son of Laius, king of Thebes, and Jocasta. Before this prince was born, his father was informed by an oracle, that he was doomed to perish by the hands of his son: he consequently ordered him to be slain as soon as he came into the world; but his queen disobeyed his command, and caused the child to be exposed on Mount Cithæron. Here he was found by a Corinthian shepherd, who educated him at Corinth as his own son. When Œdipus arrived at the age of manhood, though

still ignorant of his birth, he resolved to visit Thebes. In his way to that city, he is said to have met Laius in a narrow road near Phocis, and being haughtily ordered by that monarch to make way for him, a contest ensued in which Laius was slain by his son, who was ignorant of his rank and his near relationship to him. At this period a sphynx was laying waste the neighbourhood of Thebes. This sphynx Œdipus succeeded in destroying, and soon after married his mother Jocasta, and ascended the throne of Laius. For some years he lived happily with his queen, but he at length discovered his real birth, and the crimes he had ignorantly committed. In the excess of his grief and remorse, he is said to have put out his eyes, as deeming himself unworthy to see the light, and banished himself from Thebes. He retired towards Attica, and died in a grove sacred to the Furies, near Colônos.

² *Innocentes natos*, being born innocent.

orum convenissent legati³, coram frequentissimo legationum conventu, sic Lacedæmoniorum tyrannidem coarguit, ut non minùs illâ oratione opes eorum concusserit, quàm Leuctricâ pugnâ. Tum enim perfecit, quod pòst apparuit, ut auxilio sociorum Lacedæmonii privarentur.

7. Fuisse autem patientem, suorumque injurias ferentem civium, quòd se patriæ irasci nefas esse duceret, hæc sunt testimonia. Cùm eum propter invidiam cives præficere exercitui noluissent, duxque esset delectus belli imperitus; cujus errore eò esset deducta illa multitudo militum, ut omnes de salute pertimescerent, quòd, locorum angustiis clausi, ab hostibus obsidebantur, desiderari cœpta est Epaminondæ diligentia; erat enim ibi privatus numero militum; a quo cùm peterent opem, nullam adhibuit memoriam⁴ contumeliæ, et exercitum, obsidione liberatum, domum reduxit incolumem. Neque verò hoc semel fecit, sed sæpius; maximè autem fuit illustre, cùm in Peloponnesum exercitum duxisset adversùs Lacedæmonios, haberetque collegas duos, quorum alter erat Pelopidas, vir fortis ac strenuus. Hic, cùm criminibus adversariorum omnes in invidiam venissent, ob eamque rem imperium his esset abrogatùm, atque in eorum locum alii prætores successissent, Epaminondas plebiscito non paruit, idemque ut facerent persuasit collegis, et bellum, quod susceperat, gessit; namque animadvertibat, nisi id fecisset, totum exercitum propter prætorum imprudentiam inscitiamque belli periturum. Lex erat Thebis, quæ morte mulctabat, si quis imperium diutius retinisset, quàm lege præfinitum foret. Hanc Epaminondas cùm reipublicæ conservandæ causâ latam videret, ad perniciem civitatis conferre noluit; et quatuor mensibus diutius, quàm populus jusserrat, gessit imperium.

8. Postquam domum reditum est, collegæ ejus hóc crimine accusabantur; quibus ille permisit, omnem ut causam in se transferrent, suâque operâ factum con-

³ *Legati*, when he was ambassador there.

⁴ *Nullam adhibuit memoriam*, he remembered not.

tenderent, ut legi non obedirent. Quâ defensione illis periculo liberatis, nemo Epaminondam responsurum⁵ putabat, quòd, quid diceret, non haberet. At ille in iudicium venit; nihil eorum negavit, quæ adversarii crimini dabant⁶, omniaque, quæ collegæ dixerant, confessus est; neque recusavit, quòd minùs legis pœnam subiret; sed unum ab iis petivit, ut in periculo suo inscriberent, "Epaminondas a Thebanis morte multatus est, quòd eos coëgit apud Leuctra superare Lacedæmonios, quos ante se imperatorem nemo Bœotiorum ausus fuit aspicere in acie; quòdque uno prælio non solùm Thebas ab interitu retraxit, sed etiam universam Græciam in libertatem vindicavit⁷; eòque res utrorumque perduxit, ut Thebani Spartam oppugnarent, Lacedæmonii satìs haberent⁸, si salvi esse possent; neque priùs bellare destitit, quàm, Messenâ constitutâ⁹, urbem eorum obsidione clausit." Hæc cùm dixisset, risus omnium cum hilaritate coortus est; neque quisquam iudex ausus est de eo ferre suffragium.¹ Sic a iudicio capitis maximâ discessit gloriâ.

9. Hic extremo tempore imperator apud Mantineam², cùm acie instructâ audaciùs instaret hostibus, cognitus a Lacedæmoniis, quòd in ejus unius perniciæ patriæ sitam putabant salutem, universi in unum impetum fecerunt; neque priùs abscesserunt, quàm, magnâ cæde factâ, multisque occisis, fortissimè ipsum Epaminondam pugnantem, sparo eminus percussum, concidere viderunt.

⁵ *Responsurum*, would attempt to defend himself.

⁶ *Crimini dabant*, laid to his charge.

⁷ *In libertatem vindicavit*, he restored to liberty.

⁸ *Satìs haberent*, were content.

⁹ *Messenâ constitutâ*, Messena being restored to peace. Messena, or, as, it is now called, Mauramatra, was the capital of Messenia, a province of Peloponnesus. This city long resisted the power of the Lacedæmonians,

and is celebrated for the three wars it carried on to preserve its independence. In the year A.C. 453, the inhabitants were obliged to surrender it to Sparta, and to retire for ever from it.

¹ *Ferre suffragium*, to pass sentence.

² *Mantineam*, Mantinea, a town of Arcadia in Peloponnesus. The battle of Mantinea, which gave a final blow to the power of Thebes, was fought A.C. 363.

Hujus casu aliquantùm retardati sunt. Bœotii, neque tamen priùs pugnâ excesserunt, quàm repugnantes profligârunt. At Epaminondas, cùm animadverteret mortiferum se vulnus accepisse, simulque si ferrum³, quod ex hastili in corpore remanserat, extraxisset, animam statim emissurum, usque eò retinuit, quoad⁴ renunciatum est, vicisse Bœotios; id postquam audivit, "Satîs," inquit, "vixi, invictus enim morior." Tum, ferro extracto, confestim exanimatus est.

10. Hic uxorem nunquam duxit; in⁵ quo cùm reprehenderetur a Pelopidâ, qui filium habebat infamem, malèque eum in eo patriæ consulere diceret, quòd liberos non relinqueret, "Vide," inquit, "ne tu pejùs consulas, qui talem ex te natum relicturus sis. Neque verò stirps mihi potest deesse; namque, ex me natam, relinquo pugnam Leuctricam, quæ non modò mihi superstes, sed etiam immortalis sit, necesse est." Quo tempore, duce Pelopidâ, exules⁶ Thebas occupaverunt, et præsidium Lacedæmoniorum ex arce expulerunt, Epaminondas, quamdiu facta est cædes civium, domû se retinuit; quòd neque malos defendere volebat, neque impugnare, ne manus suorum sanguine cruentaret; namque omnem civilem⁷ victoriam funestam putabat. Idem, postquam apud Cadmeam⁸ pugnari cum Lacedæmoniis cœpit, in primis stetit. Hujus de virtutibus vitæque satîs erit dictum, si hoc unum adjunxero, quod nemo eat inficias⁹; Thebas et ante Epaminondam natum, et post ejus interitum, perpetuò alieno paruisse imperio; contra ea, quamdiu ille præfuerit reipublicæ, caput fuisse totius Græciæ: ex quo intelligi potest, unum hominem pluris, quàm civitatem, fuisse.

³ *Ferrum*, the point of the spear.

⁴ *Usque eò quoad*, until.

⁵ *In*, on account of.

⁶ *Exules*, *Thebani* understood.

⁷ *Civilem*, gained over fellow-citizens.

⁸ *Cadmeam*, Cadmea, the citadel of Thebes, built by Cadmus.

⁹ *Eat inficias*, can deny. The word *inficias* generally has the verb *eo* before it, and is governed by the preposition *ad* understood.

PELOPIDAS.

1. PELOPIDAS Thebanus magis historicis, quàm vulgo, notus: cujus de virtutibus dubito quemadmodum exponam; quòd vereor, si res explicare incipiam, non vitam ejus enarrare, sed historiam videar scribere; si tantummodo summas attigero, ne rudibus literarum Græcarum minùs lucidè appareat, quantus fuerit ille vir. Itaque utrique rei occurram, quantum potero, et medebor¹ cùm satietati, tum ignorantiae, lectorum. Phœbidas² Lacedæmonius, cùm exercitum Olynthum duceret, iterque per Thebas faceret, arcem oppidi, quæ Cadmea nominatur, occupavit, impulsu perpaucorum Thebanorum, qui, adversariæ factioni quò faciliùs resisterent, Laconum rebus studebant³; idque suo privato, non publico, fecit consilio.⁴ Quo facto, eum Lacedæmonii ab exercitu removerunt, pecuniâque mulctârunt; neque eò magis arcem Thebanis reddiderunt, quòd, susceptis inimiciis, satiùs ducebant eos obsideri, quàm liberari; nam post Peloponnesium bellum, Athenasque devictas, cum Thebanis sibi rem esse⁵, existimabant; et eos esse solos, qui adversùs resistere auderent. Hâc mente amicis suis summas potestates dederant; alterius factionis principes partim interfecerant, alios in exilium ejecerant; in quibus Pelopidas hic, de quo scribere exorsi sumus, pulsus patriâ carebat.⁶

2. Hi omnes ferè Athenas se contulerant, non quò sequerentur otium, sed ut, quemque⁷ ex proximo⁸ locum fors obtulisset, eo patriam recuperare niterentur. Itaque cùm tempus est visum rei gerendæ, communiter cum

¹ *Medebor*, will endeavour to prevent.

² *Phœbidas*, Phœbidas, a Spartan general, sent by the Ephori to Olynthus, a town and republic of Macedonia, to assist the Macedonians against the Thracians.

³ *Rebus studebant*, favoured the interest.

⁴ *Consilio*, Lacedæmoniorum understood.

⁵ *Sibi rem esse*, that they must have a contest.

⁶ *Pulsus patriâ carebat*, was banished.

⁷ *Quemque*, &c. whatever opportunity fortune should first offer them.

⁸ *Proximo*, tempore understood.

his, qui Thebis idem sentiebant⁹, diem delegerunt ad inimicos opprimendos civitatemque liberandam, eum¹, quo maximi magistratus simul consueverant epulari. Magnæ sæpe res non ita magnis copiis sunt gestæ, sed profectò nunquam ab tam tenui initio tantæ opes sunt profligatæ; nam duodecim adolescentuli coëruunt ex his, qui exilio erant mulctati, cùm omnino non essent amplius centum, qui tanto se offerrent periculo. Quâ paucitate percussa est Lacedæmoniorum potentia; hi enim non magis adversariorum factioni, quàm Spartanis, eo tempore bellum intulerunt, qui principes erant totius Græciæ; quorum imperiosa majestas, neque ita multò pòst, Leuctricâ pugnâ, ab hóc initio percussa, cecidit. Illi igitur duodecim, quorum erat dux Pelopidas, cùm Athenis interdiu exissent, ut vesperascente cœlo² Thebas possent pervenire, cum canibus venaticis exierunt, retia ferentes, vestitu agresti, quò minore suspicione facerent iter. Qui cùm tempore ipso, quo studuerant, pervenissent, domum Charonis devenerunt, a quo et tempus et dies erat datus.

3. Hoc loco libet interponere, etsi sejunctum a re propositâ³ est, nimia fiducia quantæ calamitati soleat esse; nam magistratum Thebanorum statim ad aures pervenit, exules in urbem devenisse. Id illi, vino epulisque dediti, usque eò despexerunt, ut ne quærere quidem de tantâ re laborârint. Accessit etiam, quod magis aperiret eorum dementiam; allata est enim epistola Athenis, ab Archiâ hierophante⁴, Archiæ, qui tum maximum magistratum Thebis obtinebat, in quâ omnia de protectione exulum perscripta erant. Quæ cùm jam accubanti⁵ in convivio esset data, sicut erat signata, in pulvinum subjiciens;

⁹ *Idem sentiebant*, were of their party.

¹ *Eum, diem delegerunt* understood.

² *Vesperascente cælo*, about the close of the evening.

³ *Sejunctum a re propositâ*, foreign to the subject.

⁴ *Hierophante*, one of the hierophantes or priests of Ceres at Athens.

⁵ *Accubanti*, reclining near. The Greeks and Romans, in the early periods of the republics, were accustomed to sit at their tables according to the present European custom; but when luxury began to be introduced among them, their simple seats were gradually exchanged for couches or beds, which were placed round their tables, and on

"In crastinum," inquit, "differo res severas."⁶ At illi omnes, cùm jam nox processisset, vinolenti ab exulibus, duce Pelopidâ, sunt interfecti. Quibus rebus confectis, vulgo ad arma libertatemque vocato, non solùm qui in urbe erant, sed etiam undique ex agris concurrerunt⁷, præsidium Lacedæmoniorum ex arce pepulerunt, patriam obsidione liberaverunt; auctores Cadmeæ occupandæ partim occiderunt, partim in exilium ejecerunt.

4. Hôc tam turbido tempore, sicut suprâ diximus, Epaminondas, quoad cum civibus dimicatum est, domi quietus fuit. Itaque hæc liberandarum Thebarum propria laus est Pelopidæ; cæteræ⁸ ferè omnes communes cum Epaminondâ; namque in Leutricâ pugnâ, imperatore Epaminondâ, hic fuit dux delectæ manûs, quæ prima phalangem prostravit Laconum. Omnibus præterea periculis adfuit; sicut, Spartam cùm oppugnavit, alterum tenuit cornu⁹; quòque Messena celerius restitueretur, legatus in Persas est profectus. Denique hæc¹ fuit altera persona² Thebis, sed tamen secunda, ita ut proxima esset Epaminondæ.

5. Conflictatus autem est cum adversâ fortunâ; nam et initio, sicut ostendimus, exul patriâ caruit; et, cùm Thessaliam in potestatem Thebanorum cuperet redigere, legationisque jure satîs tectum se arbitraretur, quòd apud omnes gentes sanctum esse consuêset, a tyranno Alexandro Pheræo³ simul cum Ismeniâ⁴ comprehensus, in vincula conjectus est. Hunc Epaminondas recuperavit, bello persequens Alexandrum. Post id factum, nunquam is animo placari potuit in eum, a quo erat

which they reclined, supported by pillows. Children and persons of inferior rank were not, however, in general suffered to lie on these beds, but were placed on seats near the couches.

⁶ *Severas*, requiring serious attention.

⁷ *Concurrerunt*, *alii* understood.

⁸ *Cæteræ*, his other glorious actions.

⁹ *Cornu*, *exercitus* understood.

¹ *Hæc*, Pelopidas.

² *Persona*, person of consequence.

³ *Alexandra Pheræo*, Alexander, a cruel tyrant of Pheræ, a town of Thessaly. He was murdered by Thebe, his wife.

⁴ *Ismeniâ*, Ismenias, a Theban general.

violatus; itaque persuasit Thebanis, ut subsidio Thessaliæ proficiscerentur, tyrannosque ejus expellerent. Cujus belli cùm ei summa esset data, eòque cum exercitu profectus esset, non dubitavit, simul ac conspexit hostem, conflare. In quo prælio Alexandrum ut animadvertit, incensus irâ, equum in eum concitavit, proculque digressus a suis, conjectu telorum confossus, cecidit: atque hoc secundâ victoriâ⁵ accidit; nam jam inclinatæ erant tyrannorum copiæ. Quo facto, omnes Thessaliæ civitates interfectum Pelopidam coronis aureis et statu is æneis, liberosque ejus multo agro, donârunt.

AGESILAUS.

1. AGESILAUS Lacedæmonius, cùm a cæteris scriptoribus, tum eximiè a Xenophonte Socratico⁶, collaudatus est; eo enim usus est familiarissimè. Hic primùm de regno cum Leotychide, fratris filio, habuit contentionem. Mos est enim a majoribus Lacedæmoniis traditus, ut

⁵ *Secundâ victoriâ*, when the victory was on his side. Pelopidas was slain A.C. 364.

⁶ *Xenophonte Socratico*, Xenophon, the disciple or follower of Socrates. This renowned Greek was an Athenian, and celebrated both for his shining virtues, and for his extraordinary talents as a general, a philosopher, and an historian. He was educated in the school of Socrates, and he ever afterwards made the precepts of his venerable master the rule of his life. When Cyrus raised an army against his brother Artaxerxes, Xenophon joined his standard, and signalized himself by his abilities and courage. After the decisive defeat of Cyrus and his followers at Cunaxa, he conducted that retreat of the ten

thousand Greeks, which forms the subject of his *Anabasis*, and which has ever been considered as one of the most distinguished events in the history of war. He was no sooner returned from Cunaxa, than he sought and obtained new honours by following Agesilaus into Asia. On his return from this expedition his envious countrymen banished him from Athens, and he retired to Scillus, a small town of the Lacedæmonians. Here he remained in retirement for many years, but he was at length driven from his retreat by the Elians in the war between them and the Spartans, when he retired to Corinth, and died there, A.C. 359, in the ninetyeth year of his age.

duos haberent semper reges, nomine⁷ magis quàm imperio, ex duabus familiis Proclis⁸ et Eurysthenis, qui principes ex progenie Herculis⁹ Spartæ reges fuerunt: harum ex alterâ¹ in alterius familiæ locum fieri non licebat; itaque utraque suum retinebat ordinem. Primum ratio habebatur², qui maximus natus esset ex liberis ejus, qui regnans decessisset; sin is virilem sexum³ non reliquisset, tunc deligebatur, qui proximus esset propinquitate. Mortuus erat Agis rex⁴, frater Agesilai; filium reliquerat Leotychidem, quem ille vivus non agnôrat⁵; eundem moriens suum esse dixerat. Is de honore regni cum Agesilao, suo patruo, contendit; neque id, quod petivit, consecutus est; nam Lysandro suffragante, homine, ut ostendimus suprâ, factioso et his temporibus potente, Agesilaus antelatus est.

2. Hic, simul atque⁶ imperii potitus est, persuasit Lacedæmoniis, ut exercitum emitterent in Asiam, bellumque regi facerent, docens, satius esse in Asiâ, quàm in Europâ dimicare; namque fama exierat, Artaxerxem comparare classem pedestresque exercitus, quos in Græciam mitteret. Datâ potestate, tantâ celeritate usus est, ut prius in Asiam cum copiis pervenerit, quàm regii satrapæ eum scirent profectum. Quo factum est,

⁷ *Nomine*, who were sovereigns in name.

⁸ *Proclis*, of Procles and Eurysthenes, the twin sons of Aristodemus, king of Sparta. Their mother, who wished to see them both on the throne of Lacedæmon, refused to say which of her sons was born first, so that on the death of Aristodemus the heir to the kingdom could not be ascertained, and the Lacedæmonians, to prevent a civil war, received them both as their sovereigns, A.C. 1102, and decreed that the two families should always sit on the throne together.

⁹ *Herculis*, of Hercules, the celebrated hero, whose posterity,

the Heraclidæ, obtained possession of Peloponnesus, A.C. 1104.

¹ *Harum ex alterâ*, &c. It was not lawful for a king to be taken out of one family to succeed to a monarch of the other family, so that two kings of the same family never reigned together.

² *Primum ratio habebatur*, he was considered as the heir.

³ *Virilem sexum*, a son.

⁴ *Agis rex*, Agis, a king of Lacedæmon. There were several Spartan monarchs of this name.

⁵ *Non agnôrat*, he never acknowledged as his son, the legitimacy of his birth being doubtful.

⁶ *Simul atque*, when.

ut omnes imparatos imprudentesque offenderet. Id ut cognovit Tissaphernes, qui summum imperium tum inter præfectos habebat regios, inducias a Lacone petivit, simulans, se dare operam, ut Lacedæmoniis⁷ cum rege conveniret; re autem verâ⁸, ad copias comparandas; easque impetravit trimestres.⁹ Juravit autem uterque, se sinè dolo inducias conservaturum. In quâ pactione, summâ fide mansit Agesilaus; contra ea, Tissaphernes nihil aliud, quàm bellum comparavit. Id etsi sentiebat Laco, tamen jusjurandum servabat, multùmque in eo consequi se dicebat, quòd Tissaphernes perjurio suo, et homines suis rebus abalienaret, et deos sibi iratos redderet; se autem, servatâ religione, confirmare exercitum, cùm animadverteret, deorum¹ numen facere secum, hominesque sibi conciliari amiciores, quòd iis studere consuèssent, quos conservare fidem viderent.

3. Postquam induciarum præteriit dies, barbarus, non dubitans, quòd ipsius erant plurima domicilia in Cariâ, et ea regio his temporibus multò putabatur locupletissima, eò potissimùm hostes impetum facturos, omnes suas copias eò contraxerat. At Agesilaus in Phrygiam se convertit, eamque priùs depopulatus est, quàm Tissaphernes usquam se moveret. Magnâ prædâ militibus locupletatis, Ephesum hyematum exercitum reduxit, atque ibi, officinis armorum institutis, magnâ industriâ bellum apparavit; et quò studiosiùs armarentur, insigniùsque ornarentur, præmia proposuit, quibus donarentur, quorum egregia in eâ re fuisset industria. Fecit idem in exercitationum generibus², ut qui cæteris præstitissent, eos magnis afficeret muneribus. His igitur rebus effecit, ut et ornatissimum et exercitatisimum haberet exercitum. Huic cùm tempus esset visum, copias extrahere ex hybernaculis, vidit, si, quò esset iter

⁷ *Ut Lacedæmoniis, &c.* that peace should be restored between the Lacedæmonians and the king of Persia. *Imprudentes* above is, not foreseeing.

⁸ *Re verâ*, in reality.

⁹ *Eas trimestres*, a truce for three months.

¹ *Deorum, &c.* that the gods favoured him.

² *In exercitationum generibus*, in all their exercises.

facturus, palam pronunciâsset, hostes non credituros, aliasque regiones occupaturos, nec dubituros aliud esse facturum, ac³ pronunciâsset; itaque cùm ille Sardes se iturum dixisset, Tissaphernes eandem Cariam defendendam putavit. In quo cùm eum⁴ opinio fefellisset, victumque se vidisset consilio, serò suis⁵ præsidio profectus est; nam cùm illò venisset, jam Agesilaus, multis locis expugnatis, magnâ erat prædâ potitus. Laco autem, cùm videret hostes equitatu superare, nunquam in campo sui fecit potestatem⁶, et his locis manum conseruit, quibus plùs pedestres copiæ valerent. Pepulit ergo, quotiescunque congressus est, multò majores adversariorum copias; et sic in Asiâ versatus est, ut omnium opinione victor duceretur.

4. Hic cùm animo meditaretur proficisci in Persas, et ipsum regem adoriri, nuncius ei domo venit ephorûm jussu, bellum Athenienses et Bœotios indixisse Lacedæmoniis; quare venire⁷ non dubitaret. In hóc, non minùs ejus pietas suspicienda est, quàm virtus bellica; qui cùm victori præesset exercitui, maximamque haberet fiduciam regni Persarum potiundi, tantâ modestiâ dicto audiens fuit⁸ jussis absentium magistratuum, ut si privatus in comitio esset Spartæ. Cujus exemplum utinam imperatores nostri sequi voluissent! Sed illuc redeamus. Agesilaus opulentissimo regno præposuit bonam existimationem, multòque gloriosius duxit, si institutis patriæ paruisset, quàm si bello superâsset Asiam. Hâc igitur mente Hellespontum copias trajecit, tantâque usus est celeritate, ut, quod iter Xerxes anno vertente⁹ confecerat, hic transierit triginta diebus. Cùm jam haud ita longè abesset a Peloponneso, obsistere ei conati sunt Athenienses, et Bœotii, cæterique eorum socii, apud Coroneam¹; quos omnes gravi prælio vicit.

³ *Ac, than.*

⁴ *Eum, Tissaphernes.*

⁵ *Suis, to his allies at Sardis.*

⁶ *Sui fecit potestatem, he gave them an opportunity of attacking him.*

⁷ *Venire, domum* understood.

⁸ *Dicto audiens fuit, he was obedient to.*

⁹ *Anno vertente, in a whole year.*

¹ *Coroneam, Coronea, a town of Bœotia. There were several cities of this name.*

Hujus victoriæ vel maxima fuit laus, quòd cùm plerique ex fugâ se in templum Minervæ coniecissent, quærereturque ab eo quid his fieri vellet, etsi aliquot vulnera acceperat eo prælio, et iratus videbatur omnibus, qui adversus² arma tulerant, tamen antetulit iræ religionem, et eos vetuit violari. Neque verò hoc solùm in Græciâ fecit, ut templa deorum sancta haberet, sed etiam apud barbaros summâ religione omnia simulacra arasque conservavit. Itaque prædicabat, mirari se, non sacrilegorum numero haberi³, qui supplicibus eorum nocuissent; aut non gravioribus poenis affici, qui religionem minuerent⁴, quàm qui fana spoliarent.

5. Post hoc prælium, collatum est omne bellum circa Corinthum, ideoque Corinthium est appellatum. Hic cùm unâ pugnâ decem millia hostium, Agesilao duce, cecidissent, eoque facto opes adversariorum debilitatæ viderentur; tantùm abfuit ab insolentiâ gloriæ, ut commiseratus sit fortunam Græciæ, quòd tam multi, a se victi, vitio adversariorum concidissent; namque illâ multitudinem, si sana mens esset Græciæ, supplicium⁵ Persas dare potuisset. Idem cùm adversarios intra mœnia compulisset, et, ut Corinthum oppugnaret, multi hortarentur, negavit, id suæ virtuti convenire; se enim eum⁶ esse dixit, qui ad officium peccantes redire cogeret, non qui urbes nobilissimas expugnaret Græciæ. “Nam si,” inquit, “eos extinguere voluerimus, qui nobiscum adversus barbaros steterunt; nosmetipsi nos expugnaverimus, illis⁷ quiescentibus. Quo facto, sinè negotio, cùm voluerint, nos oppriment.”

6. Interim accidit illa calamitas apud Leuctra Lacedæmoniis, quò ne proficisceretur cùm a plerisque ad exeundum premeretur, ut si de exitu⁸ divinaret, exire⁹ noluit. Idem, cùm Epaminondas Spartam oppugnaret, essetque

² *Adversus*, against the Spartans.
His fieri, to be done to them.

³ *Haberi*, eos understood.

⁴ *Qui religionem minuerent*, who disregarded the respect that was due to a sanctuary.

⁵ *Supplicium*, &c. he said that

the Persians might have been punished.

⁶ *Eum*, one, such a person.

⁷ *Illis*, barbaris understood.

⁸ *Exitu*, the result of the battle.

⁹ *Exire*, to leave Sparta and join the army.

sinè muris¹ oppidum, talem se imperatorem præbuit, ut eo tempore omnibus apparuerit, nisi ille fuisset, Spartam futuram non fuisse.² In quo quidem discrimine, celeritas ejus consilii saluti fuit universis; nam cùm quidam adolescentuli, hostium adventu perterriti, ad Thebanos transfugere vellent, et locum extra urbem editum cepissent, Agesilaus, qui perniciosissimum fore videret, si animadversum esset quenquam ad hostes transfugere conari, cum suis eò venit; atque, ut si bono animo³ fecissent, laudavit consilium eorum, quòd eum locum occupâssent; et⁴ se, id quoque fieri debere, animadvertisse. Sic adolescentulos simulatâ laudatione recuperavit, et, adjunctis de suis comitibus, locum tutum reliquit; namque illi, aucto numero eorum qui expertes erant consilii⁵, commovere se non sunt ausi; eòque libentiùs, quòd latere arbitrabantur, quæ cogitârant.

7. Sinè dubio post Leuctricam pugnam Lacedæmonii se nunquam refecerunt, neque pristinum imperium recuperârunt: cùm interim Agesilaus non destitit, quibuscunque rebus posset, patriam juvare; nam cùm præcipuè Lacedæmonii indigerent pecuniâ, ille omnibus, quia rege defecerant, præsidio fuit, a quibus magnâ donatus pecuniâ, patriam sublevavit. Atque in hóc illud in primis fuit admirabile; cùm maxima munera ei ab regibus, et dynastis, civitatibusque conferrentur, nihil unquam in domum suam contulit; nihil de victu, nihil de vestitu Laconum mutavit. Domo eâdem fuit contentus, quâ Eurysthenes, progenitor majorum suorum, fuerat usus; quam qui intrârat, nullum signum libidinis, nullum luxuriæ, videre poterat; contra ea, plurima⁶ patientiæ atque abstinentiæ; sic enim erat instructa, ut nullâ in re differret a⁷ cujusvis inopis atque privati.

¹ *Muris*, walls. Sparta had anciently no walls, because the valour of its inhabitants was considered a sufficient security against the enemy: but when the Lacedæmonians began to degenerate from the bravery of their forefathers, the city was fortified, and surrounded with a wall.

Corn. Nep.

² *Futuram non fuisse*, would have been lost.

³ *Bono animo*, with the design of assisting their countrymen.

⁴ *Et, dixit* understood.

⁵ *Consilii*, their design.—*Refecerunt*, recovered.

⁶ *Plurima*, *signa* understood.

⁷ *A, domo* understood.

8. Atque hic tantus vir, ut naturam fautricem habuerat in tribuendis animi virtutibus, sic maleficam⁸ nactus est in corpore; exiguus, et claudus altero pede; quæ res etiam nonnullam afferebat deformitatem: atque ignoti, faciem ejus cùm intuerentur, contemnebant; qui autem virtutem noverant, non poterant admirari satis. Quod ei usu venit⁹, cùm annorum octoginta¹ subsidio Thaco² in Ægyptum isset, et in actâ cum suis accubisset sinè ullo tecto, stratumque haberet tale, ut terra tecta esset stramentis, neque huc ampliùs quàm pellis esset injecta; eodemque comites omnes accubissent, vestitu humili atque obsoleto³, ut eorum ornatus non modò in his regem neminem significaret, sed hominis non beatissimi suspicionem præberet. Hujus de adventu fama cùm ad regios⁴ esset perlata, celeriter munera eò cujusque generis sunt allata. His quærentibus Agesilaum, vix fides facta est⁵, unum esse ex his, qui tum accubabant. Qui, cùm regis verbis⁶, quæ attulerant, dedissent, ille præter vitulina⁷, et ejusmodi genera obsonii, quæ præsens tempus desiderabat, nihil accepit; unguenta⁸, coronas⁹, secundamque mensam¹, servis dispertit; cætera referri jussit. Quo facto eum barbari magis etiam contempserunt, quòd, eum ignorantia bonarum rerum illa potissimùm sumpsisse, arbitrabantur.

⁸ *Maleficam, fortunam* understood.

¹ *Quod ei usu venit*, which happened to him.—*Actâ*, shore.

⁹ *Annorum octoginta*, being eighty years old.

² *Thaco*, Thacus or Tachus, a king of Ægypt, who sustained a long war against Artaxerxes; but who is said to have been at last betrayed by Agesilaus, his ally, and obliged to fly from his kingdom.

³ *Obsoleto*, old, threadbare.

⁴ *Regios*, the courtiers.

⁵ *Vix fides facta est*, they could scarcely be brought to believe.

⁶ *Regis verbis*, with a message from the king.

⁷ *Præter vitulina*, &c. except veal and such sort of provisions.

⁸ *Unguenta*, sweet ointments and perfumes, with which the ancient Greeks and Persians were accustomed to anoint themselves before their meals.

⁹ *Coronas*, garlands or chaplets of flowers, which were anciently worn at entertainments.

¹ *Secundam mensam*, the second course, the dessert. The Greeks and Persians generally concluded their entertainments, according to the present European custom, with fruits and cakes.

Hic cùm ex Ægypto reverteretur, donatus a rege Nectanebe ducentis viginti talentis, quæ ille muneri populo suo daret, venissetque in portum, qui Menelai² vocatur, jacens inter Cyrenas³ et Ægyptum, in morbum implicitus, decessit. Ibi eum amici, quò Spartam faciliùs perferre possent, quòd mel⁴ non habebant, cerâ circumfuderunt, atque ita domum retulerunt.

EUMENES.

1. EUMENES Cardianus.⁵ Hujus si virtuti par data esset fortuna, non ille quidem major, sed multò illustrior, atque etiam honoratior; quòd magnos homines virtute metimur, non fortunâ. Nam cùm ætas ejus cecidisset in ea tempora, quibus Macedones florerent, multum ei detraxit, inter hos viventi, quòd alienæ erat civitatis. Neque aliud huic defuit, quàm generosa stirps⁶; etsi enim ille domestico⁷ summo genere erat, tamen Macedones eum sibi aliquando anteponi indignè ferebant; neque tamen non patiebantur; vincebat enim omnes curâ, vigilantîâ, patientîâ, calliditate, et celeritate ingenii. Hic peradolescens ad amicitiam accessit Philippi, Amyntæ filii, brevique tempore in intimam per-

² *Menelai*, the harbour of Menelaus, a king of Sparta, brother to Agamemnon.

³ *Cyrenas*, Cyrene, a city of Libya in Africa, founded by Battus, who led thither a Lacedæmonian colony, A.C. 630. Some vestiges of it still remain, and a small town stands on its site called Curin.

⁴ *Mel*, honey. The Athenians and several other of the Grecian states were extremely careful to procure an honourable interment for such of their soldiers as were slain in war, and to deposit their

remains in their own country. Hence they preserved their ashes after their bodies were burned, and conveyed them to their relations. The Spartans did not observe this custom, but buried their dead on the field of battle, except their kings, who were embalmed in honey and sent home. Agesilaus died, A.C. 360, after a reign of thirty-six years.

⁵ *Cardianus*, a native of Cardia, a city of Thrace.

⁶ *Generosa stirps*, a noble Macedonian descent.

⁷ *Domestico*, at home

venit familiaritatem ; fulgebat enim jam in adolescentulo indoles virtutis⁴. Itaque eum habuit ad manum⁵ scribæ loco ; quod¹ multò apud Graios honorificentius est, quàm apud Romanos ; nam apud nos, revera sicut sunt, mercenarii scribæ² existimantur ; at apud illos contrariò nemo ad id officium admittitur, nisi honesto loco³, et fide, et industriâ cognitâ, quòd necesse est omnium consiliorum eum esse participem. Hunc locum tenuit amicitiae apud Philippum annos septem. Illo interfecto, eodem gradu fuit apud Alexandrum⁴ annos tredecim. Novissimo tempore⁵ præfuit etiam alteri equitum alæ, quæ Hetærice appellabatur. Utrique⁶ autem in consilio semper affuit, et omnium rerum habitus est particeps.

2. Alexandro Babylone mortuo, cùm regna singulis familiaribus dispertirentur, et summa rerum tradita esset tuenda eidem, cui Alexander moriens annulum suum dederat, Perdiccæ ; ex quo omnes conjecerant, eum regnum ei commendâsse, quoad liberi ejus in suam tutelam pervenissent⁷ ; aberant enim Craterus⁸ et Antipater⁹, qui antecedere hunc videbantur ; mortuus erat Hephæ-

⁴ *Indoles virtutis*, a remarkable degree of ability and virtue.

⁵ *Ad manum*, near him.

¹ *Quod*, which office.

² *Scribæ*, scribes, clerks employed by the Roman magistrates to keep a register of their proceedings.

³ *Honesto loco*, he is of a respectable family.

⁴ *Alexandrum*, Alexander the Great, the son of Philip and Olympias, who ascended the throne of Macedon on the death of his father, and soon eclipsed him in military fame. After having made himself master of nearly all the known kingdoms of the world, he expired at Babylon, the renowned capital of the Assyrian empire, A.C. 323, in the thirty-second year of his age, after a brilliant reign of twelve

years and eight months. Some time before his death, he desired that the worthiest of his officers might succeed him on the throne ; but as he was expiring, he gave his ring to Perdiccas, one of his generals, and this present was considered as an intimation that he designed him to be his successor.

⁵ *Novissimo tempore*, at last.

⁶ *Utrique*, both of Philip and Alexander.

⁷ *In suam tutelam pervenissent*, should become capable of acting for themselves.

⁸ *Craterus*, Craterus, one of Alexander's most eminent generals, who, in the division of his empire, received Greece and Epirus as his share.

⁹ *Antipater*, Antipater, a general in the army of Alexander, to

stio¹, quem unum Alexander, quod facilè intelligi posset, plurimi fecerat²; hòc tempore data est Eumeni Cappadocia, sive potiùs dicta; nam tum in hostium erat potestate. Hunc sibi Perdiccas adjunxerat magno studio, quòd in homine fidem et industriam magnam videbat; non dubitans, si eum pellexisset, magno usui fore sibi in his rebus, quas apparabat. Cogitabat enim, quod ferè omnes in magnis imperiis concupiscunt, omnium partes³ corripere atque complecti. Neque verò hoc solus fecit, sed cæteri quoque omnes, qui Alexandri fuerant amici. Primus Leonnatus⁴ Macedoniam præoccupare destinaverat. Is multis magnisque pollicitationibus persuadere Eumeni studuit, ut Perdiccam desereret, ac secum faceret societatem. Cùm perducere eum non posset, interficere conatus est; et fecisset⁵, nisi ille clàm noctu ex præsidiis ejus effugisset.

3. Interim conflata sunt illa bella, quæ ad internecionem⁶ post Alexandri mortem gesta sunt, omnesque concurrerunt ad Perdiccam opprimendum. Quem etsi infirmum videbat⁷, quòd unus omnibus resistere cogeatur, tamen amicum non deseruit, neque salutis, quàm fidei fuit cupidior. Præfecerat eum Perdiccas ei parti Asiæ, quæ inter Taurum montem jacet atque Hellespontum, et illum unum opposuerat Europæis adversariis. Ipse, Ægyptum oppugnatum, adversùs Ptolemæum⁸ erat profectus. Eumenes cùm neque magnas copias neque

whom, in the division of his empire, Macedonia was allotted.

¹ *Hephæstio*, Hephæstio, one of Alexander's generals, to whom that monarch was so much attached, that he was for some time inconsolable on account of his death, and ordered his physician to be put to death for having neglected him during his illness.

² *Fecerat*, had valued.

³ *Partes, regni* understood.

⁴ *Leonnatus*, Leonnatus, one of Alexander's generals, who

received for his portion of the empire, that part of Phrygia which borders on the Hellespont.

⁵ *Et fecisset*, he would have killed him.

⁶ *Internecionem*, the utter ruin of all concerned in them.

⁷ *Videbat*, *Eumenes* understood.

⁸ *Adversùs Ptolemæum*, against Ptolemy, surnamed Lagus, the illegitimate son of Philip and Arsinoe. After having distinguished himself during the life of Alexander by his military ta-

firmas haberet, quòd et inexercitatæ, et non multò antè erant contractæ ; adventare autem dicerentur Hellespontumque transisse Antipater et Craterus magno cum exercitu Macedonum, viri cùm claritate, tum usu belli⁹ præstantes ; Macedones verò milites eâ tunc erant famâ, quâ nunc Romani feruntur, etenim semper habitus sunt fortissimi, qui summâ imperiî potirentur ; Eumenes intelligebat, si copiæ suæ cognoscerent adversùs quos ducerentur, non modò non ituras¹, sed simul cum nuncio dilapsuras. Itaque hoc ejus fuit prudentissimum consilium, ut deviis itineribus milites duceret, in quibus vera audire non possent, et his persuaderet, se contra quosdam barbaros proficisci. Itaque tenuit hoc propositum², et priùs in aciem exercitum eduxit, præliumque commisit, quàm milites sui scirent, cum quibus arma conferrent.³ Effecit etiam illud locorum præoccupatione, ut equitatu potiùs dimicaret, quo plùs valebat, quàm peditatu, quo erat deterior.

4. Quorum acerrimo concursu cùm magnam partem diei esset pugnatum, cadit Craterus dux, et Neoptolemus⁴, qui secundum locum imperiî tenebat. Cum hôc concurrat ipse Eumenes ; qui cùm, inter se complexi, in terram ex equis decidissent, ut facilè intelligi posset inimicâ mente contendisse, animoque magis etiam pugnâsse quàm corpore, non priùs distracti sunt, quàm alterum anima reliquerit. Ab hôc aliquot plagis Eumenes vulneratur, neque eò magis ex prælio excessit, sed acriùs hos-

lents and achievements, Ptolemy obtained at his death the government of Ægypt, Libya, and part of Arabia, as his share of the empire ; and after a series of victories over the neighbouring states, he at length assumed the title of king of Ægypt, and became the first of a long succession of monarchs, who were his descendants, and called after his name. He died A.C. 284, in the eighty-fourth year of his age, after a reign of thirty-nine years.

⁹ *Usu belli*, experience in war.

¹ *Non ituras*, that they would not march.

² *Tenuit hoc propositum*, he accomplished his object ; or, as the words may signify, he persevered in this plan of proceeding.

³ *Arma conferrent*, they were to fight.

⁴ *Neoptolemus*, Neoptolemus, one of the relations and generals of Alexander, to whom the province of Armenia was allotted after that monarch's death.

tibus institit. Hic, equitibus profligatis, interfecto duce Cratæro, multis præterea et maximè nobilibus captis, pedester exercitus, quòd in ea loca erat deductus, ut, invito Eumene, elabi non posset, pacem ab eo petiit; quam cum impetrasset, in fide non mansit, et se, simul ac⁵ potuit, ad Antipatrum recepit. Eumenes Craterum, ex acie semivivum elatum, recreare studuit. Cum id non posset, pro hominis dignitate, proque pristina amicitia (namque illo usus erat, Alexandro vivo, familiariter) amplo funere extulit, ossaque in Macedoniam uxori ejus ac liberis remisit.

5. Hæc dum apud Hellespontum geruntur, Perdiccas apud flumen Nilum⁶ interficitur a Seleuco⁷ et Antigono⁸, rerumque summa ad Antipatrum defertur. Hic, qui deseruerant⁹, exercitu suffragium ferente¹, capitis absentes damnantur; in his Eumenes. Hic ille percussus plagâ non succubuit, neque eò seciùs bellum administravit; sed exiles res animi magnitudinem etsi non frangebant, tamen minuebant. Hunc persequens, Antigonus, cum omni genere copiarum abundaret, sæpe in itineribus vexabatur; neque unquam² ad manum accedere licebat, nisi his locis, quibus pauci possent multis resistere. Sed extremo tempore, cum consilio capi non posset, multitudine cir-

⁵ *Simul ac*, as soon as.

⁶ *Nilum*, the Nile, the celebrated river of Ægypt.

⁷ *Seleuco*, Seleucus, a general in the army of Alexander, to whom the province of Babylon was allotted in the division of the Macedonian empire, and who afterwards made himself master of Media and Syria. He assumed the title of king of Syria, and several of his descendants of the same name succeeded him on the throne. He was slain by one of his servants in the thirty-second year of his reign, and seventy-eighth of his age, A.C. 280.

⁸ *Antigono*, Antigonus, the illegitimate son of Philip, and one of Alexander's generals. He received the provinces of Pamphylia, Lycia, and Phrygia, as his share of the empire, but he finally obtained possession of all Asia Minor, as far as Syria. He was slain in battle, A.C. 301, in the eightieth year of his age.

⁹ *Deseruerant*, had deserted them to join Perdiccas.

¹ *Suffragium ferente*, voting for their death.

² *Neque unquam*, &c. nor could he ever bring him to an engagement.

cumventus est. Hinc tamen, multis suis amissis, se expedit, et in castellum Phrygiæ, quod Nora appellatur, confugit. In quo cùm circum sederetur, et vereretur, ne, uno loco manens, equos militares perderet, quòd spatium non esset agitandi, callidum fuit ejus inventum, quemadmodum stans jumentum calefieri exerceique posset, quò libentiùs et cibo uteretur, et a corporis³ motu non removeretur. Substringebat⁴ caput loro altiùs, quàm ut prioribus pedibus planè⁵ terram posset attingere; deinde pòst⁶ verberibus cogebat exsultare, et calces remittere; qui motus non minùs sudorem excutiebat, quàm si in spatio decurreret. Quo factum est, quod omnibus mirabile est visum, ut jumenta æquè nitida ex castello educeret, cùm complures menses in obsidione fuisset⁷, ac si in campetribus ea locis habuisset. In hâc conclusione, quotiescunque voluit, apparatus et munitiones Antigoni aliàs incendit, aliàs disjecit. Tenuit autem se uno loco, quamdiu fuit hyems: quòd castrum subsidia habere non poterat, et vir appropinquabat; simulatâ deditioe, dum de conditionibus tractat, præfectis Antigoni imposuit, seque ac suos omnes extraxit incolumes.

6. Ad hunc Olympias⁸, mater quæ fuerat Alexandri, cùm literas et nuncios misisset in Asiam, consultum⁹, utrùm repetitum Macedoniam veniret, nam tum in Epiro habitabat, et eas res¹ occuparet: huic ille primùm suavit, ne se moveret, et expectaret, quoad Alexandri filius regnum adipisceretur; sin aliquâ cupiditate raperetur in Macedoniam, omnium injuriarum oblivisceretur, et in neminem acerbior uteretur imperio. Horum nihil ea fecit; nam et in Macedoniam profecta est, et ibi crude-

³ *Et a corporis, &c.* and have the benefit of exercise.

⁴ *Substringebat*, he tied up.

⁵ *Planè*, quite.

⁶ *Pòst*, behind.

⁷ *In obsidione fuisset*, he had been besieged.

⁸ *Olympias*, Olympias, the queen of Philip, the father of Alexander. This ambitious and

cruel woman seized on the government of Macedonia after the death of Alexander, and put to death more than a hundred of its principal inhabitants, whom she thought inimical to her interests; she was, however, soon dethroned and slain.

⁹ *Consultum*, to consult him.

¹ *Eas res*, its government.

lissimè se gessit. Petiit autem ab Eumene absente, ne pateretur Philippi domûs et familiæ inimicissimos stirpem quoque interimere, ferretque opem liberis Alexandri; quam veniam si daret, quàm primùm exercitus pararet, quos sibi subsidio adduceret; id quò faciliùs faceret, se omnibus præfectis qui in officio manebant, misisse literas, ut ei parerent, ejusque consiliis uterentur. His rebus Eumenes permotus satius duxit, si ita tulisset² fortuna, perire bene meritis³ referentem gratiam, quàm ingratum vivere.

7. Itaque copias contraxit; bellum adversùs Antigonom comparavit. Quòd unà erant Macedones complures nobiles, in his Peucestes, qui corporis custos fuerat Alexandri, tum autem obtinebat Persidem, et Antigenes, cujus sub imperio phalanx erat Macedonum, invidiam verens, quam tamen effugere non potuit, si potiùs ipse alienigena summi imperii potiretur, quàm alii Macedonum, quorum ibi erat multitudo; in principiis⁴ nomine Alexandri statuit tabernaculum, in eoque sellam auream cum sceptro ac diademate jussit poni, eoque omnes quotidie convenire, ut ibi de summis rebus consilia caperentur; credens, minore se invidiâ fore, si specie imperii nominisque simulatione Alexandri bellum videretur administrare: quod et fecit; nam cùm non ad Eumenis principia, sed ad regia conveniretur, atque ibi de rebus deliberaretur, quodammodo latebat⁵; cùm tamen per eum unum gererentur omnia.

8. Hic in Parætacis⁶ cum Antigono confligit, non acie instructâ, sed in itinere⁷; eumque, malè acceptum, in Mediam hyematum coegit redire. Ipse in finitimâ regione Persidis hyematum copias divisit, non ut voluit, sed ut

² *Tulisset*, directed.

³ *Bene meritis*, to those who had deserved well of him.

⁴ *In principiis*, in that part of the camp called the Principia, where the tent of the general was erected, the standards placed, and all the councils of the army held.

⁵ *Latebat*, his authority was concealed.

⁶ *In Parætacis*, in the country of the Parætacæ, a people situated between Media and Persia.

⁷ *In itinere*, while they were marching.

militum cogebat voluntas ; namque illa phalanx Alexandri Magni, quæ Asiam peragrârat deviceratque Persas, inveteratâ cum gloriâ tum etiam licentiâ, non parere se ducibus, sed imperare postulabat⁸ ; ut nunc veterani faciunt nostri. Itaque periculum est, ne faciant, quod illi fecerunt suâ intemperantiâ nimiâque licentiâ, ut omnia perdant, neque minùs eos, cum quibus steterint, quàm adversùs quos fecerint.⁹ Quòd si quis illorum veteranorum legat facta, paria horum cognoscat¹, neque rem² ullam, nisi tempus, interesse judicet. Sed ad illos revertar. Hyberna sumpserant, non ad usum belli, sed ad ipsorum luxuriam ; longèque inter se discesserant. Hoc Antigonus cum comperisset, intelligeretque se parem non esse paratis adversariis, statuit aliquid sibi consilii novi esse capiendum. Duæ erant viæ, quâ ex Medis, ubi ille hyemabat, ad adversariorum hybernacula posset perveniri ; quarum brevior per loca deserta, quæ nemo incolebat propter aquæ inopiam ; cæterùm dierum erat ferè decem.³ Illa autem, quâ omnes commeabant, altera tantò longiorem⁴ habebat anfractum, sed erat copiosa, omniumque rerum abundans. Hâc si proficisceretur, intelligebat priùs adversarios rescituros de suo adventu, quàm ipse tertiam partem confecisset itineris ; sin per loca sola contenderet, sperabat se imprudentem hostem oppressurum. Ad hanc rem conficiendam, imperavit quàm plurimos utres atque etiam culleos comparari, post hæc pabulum, præterea cibaria cocta decem dierum, utque quàm minimè fieret ignis in castris. Iter, quod habebat⁵, omnes celat.

9. Sic paratus, quâ constituerat, proficiscitur. Dimidium ferè spatium confecerat, cum ex fumo castrorum ejus suspicio allata est ad Eumenem, hostem appropinquare. Conveniunt duces ; quæritur quid opus sit facto.⁶

⁸ *Postulabat*, expected.

⁹ *Fecerint*, they fought.

¹ *Paria horum cognoscat*, he will perceive that the conduct of our veterans is the same.

² *Rem*, difference

³ *Dierum decem*, ten days' march.

⁴ *Tantò longiorem*, considerably longer, twice the length.

⁵ *Quod habebat*, which he designed.

⁶ *Facto*, to be done.

Intelligebant omnes, tam celeriter copias ipsorum contra hi non posse, quàm Antigonus affuturus videbatur. Hic omnibus titubantibus et de rebus summis⁷ desperantibus, Eumenes ait, si celeritatem velint adhibere, et imperata facere, quod antè non fecerint, se rem expediturum⁸: nam quò diebus quinque hostis transisse posset, se effecturum, ut non minùs totidem dierum spatio retardaretur. Quare⁹ circumirent, suas quisque copias contraheret. Ad Antigoni autem refrenandum impetum tale capit consilium. Certos mittit homines ad infimos montes¹, qui obvii erant itineri² adversariorum, hisque præcepit, ut primâ nocte³, quàm latissimè possint, ignes faciant quàm maximos, atque hos secundâ vigiliâ minuant, tertiâ perexiguos reddant; et assimulatâ castrorum consuetudine suspicionem injiciant hostibus, his locis esse castra, ac de eorum adventu esse prænunciatum; idemque posterâ nocte faciant. Quibus imperatum erat, diligenter præceptam curant.⁴ Antigonus, tenebris obortis, ignes conspicatur; credit de suo adventu esse auditum, et adversarios illuc suas contraxisse copias. Mutat consilium, et quoniam imprudentes adoriri non posset, flectit iter suum, et illum anfractum longiorem copiosæ viæ capit; ibique diem unum opperitur ad lassitudinem sedandam militum, ac reficienda jumenta, quò integriore exercitu decerneret.

10. Hic Eumenes callidum imperatorem vicit consilio, celeritatemque impedivit ejus; neque tamen multùm profecit⁵; nam invidiâ ducum, cum quibus erat, perfidiâque militum Macedonum veteranorum, cùm superior prælio discessisset, Antigono est deditus, cùm exercitus ei ter antè, separatis temporibus, jurâset, se eum defensurum,

⁷ *Rebus summis*, the success of their affairs, obtaining the sovereignty.

⁸ *Rem expediturum*, would successfully finish the business.

⁹ *Quare, jussit ut* understood.

¹ *Infimos montes*, to the foot of the mountains.

² *Obvii itineri*, in the way.

³ *Primâ nocte*, in the beginning

of the night. The ancient Greeks and Romans divided the night into four watches, each consisting of three hours, or rather three portions of time, which were necessarily longer or shorter, according to the length of the night.

⁴ *Curant*, punctually executed.

⁵ *Profecit, sibi* understood.

nec unquam deserturum. Sed tanta fuit nonnullorum virtutis obtrectatio, ut fidem amittere mallent, quàm eum non prodere. Atque hunc Antigonus, cùm ei fuisset infestissimus, conservâset, si per suos⁶ esset licitum, quòd ab nullo se plùs adjuvari posse intelligebat in his rebus, quas impendere jam apparebat omnibus. Imminebant enim Seleucus, Lysimachus⁷, Ptolemæus, opibus jam valentes, cum quibus ei de summis rebus erat dimicandum. Sed non passi sunt⁸ hi, qui circa erant; quòd videbant, Eumene recepto, omnes præ illo parvi futuros. Ipse autem Antigonus adeò erat incensus, ut, nisi magnâ spe maximarum rerum⁹, leniri non posset.

11. Itaque cùm eum in custodiam dedisset, et præfectus custodum quæsisset quemadmodum servari vellet, “Ut acerrimum,” inquit, “leonem, aut ferocissimum elephantum.” Nondum enim statuerat, conservaret eum, necne. Veniebat autem ad Eumenem utrumque genus hominum, et qui propter odium¹ fructum oculis ex ejus casu capere vellent, et qui propter veterem amicitiam colloqui consolarique cuperent. Multi² etiam, qui ejus formam cognoscere studebant, qualis esset, quem tamdiu tamque valde timuissent, cujus in pernicië positam spem habuissent victoriæ. At Eumenes, cùm diutius in vinculis esset, ait Onomarcho, penès quem summa imperii erat custodiæ, se mirari, quare jam tertium diem sic teneretur; non enim hoc convenire Antigoni prudentiæ, ut sic se uteretur victo: quin aut interfici, aut missum fieri³, juberet. Hìc cùm ferociùs Onomarcho loqui videretur, “Quid? tu,” inquit, “animo si isto eras, cur non in præ-

⁶ *Si per suos, &c.* if his followers would have suffered him.

⁷ *Lysimachus*, Lysimachus, a son of Agathocles, one of the generals of Alexander. After the death of that monarch, he made himself master of part of Thrace, and afterwards seized upon Macedonia; but having declared war against Seleucus, he was slain in a battle with that prince, A.C. 281.

⁹ *Passi sunt, conservare Eumenem* understood.

⁵ *Rerum*, advantages from him.

¹ *Qui propter odium, &c.* those who wished to gratify their hatred by seeing him in his misfortunes.

² *Multi, veniebant* understood.

³ *Missum fieri*, set at liberty, discharged.

lio decidisti potiùs, quàm in potestatem inimici venires?" Huic Eumenes, "Utinam quidem istud evenisset!" inquit; "sed eò non accidit, quòd nunquam cum fortiore⁴ sum congressus; non enim cum quoquam arma contuli, quin is mihi succubuerit: non enim virtute hostium, sed amicorum perfidiâ, decidi." Neque id falsum; nam et dignitate fuit honestâ, et viribus ad laborem ferendum firmis, neque tam magno corpore, quàm figurâ venustâ.

12. De hóc Antigonus, cùm solus constituere non auderet, ad consilium retulit. Hic cùm plerique omnes primò perturbati admirarentur, non jam de eo sumptum esse supplicium, a quo tot annos adeò essent malè habiti, ut sæpe ad desperationem forent adducti, quique maximos duces interfecisset; denique in quo uno esset tantum⁵, ut, quoad ille viveret, ipsi securi esse non possent; interfecto⁶, nihil habituri negotii essent; postremò, si illi redderet salutem, quærebant, quibus amicis esset usurus; sese enim cum Eumene apud eum non futuros. Hic, cognitâ concilii voluntate, tamen usque ad septimum diem deliberandi sibi spatium reliquit. Tum autem cùm jam vereretur ne qua seditio exercitûs oriretur, vetuit ad eum quenquam admitti, et quotidianum victum amoveri jussit; nam negabat, se ei vim allaturum, qui aliquando fuisset amicus. Hic tamen non ampliùs, quàm triduum, fame fatigatus, cùm castra moverentur, insciente Antigono, jugulatus est a custodibus.

13. Sic Eumenes⁷ annorum quinque et quadraginta, cùm ab anno vigesimo, uti suprâ ostendimus, septem annos Philippo apparuisset⁸, et tredecim apud Alexandrum eundem locum obtinuisset, in his⁹ uni equitum alæ præfuisset, post autem Alexandri Magni mortem imperator exercitus duxisset, summosque duces partim repulisset, partim interfecisset, captus non Antigoni

⁴ *Fortiore*, a man stronger than myself.

⁵ *Tantum*, so much to excite ear.

⁶ *Interfecto*, &c. but, if he were slain, every difficulty would be removed.

⁷ *Eumenes*, the nominative case to *habuit*.

⁸ *Apparuisset*, ut scriba understood.

⁹ *His*, *annis* understood.

virtute sed Macedonum perjurio, talem habuit exitum vitæ. De quo quanta fuerit omnium opinio eorum, qui post Alexandrum Magnum reges sunt appellati, ex hoc facillimè potest judicari, quòd nemo, Eumene vivo, rex appellatus est, sed præfectus. Idem post hujus occasum statim regium ornatum nomenque sumpserunt; neque quod initio prædicârunt, se Alexandri liberis regnum servare, id præstare voluerunt, et, uno propugnatore sublato, quid sentirent, aperuerunt. Hujus sceleris principes fuerunt Antigonus, Ptolemæus, Seleucus, Lysimachus, Cassander.¹ Antigonus autem Eumenem mortuum propinquis ejus sepeliendum tradidit. Hi militari² honestoque funere, comitante toto exercitu, humaverunt; ossaque ejus in Cappadociam, ad matrem atque uxorem liberosque ejus, deportanda curârunt.

PHOCION.

1. PHOCION Atheniensis etsi sæpe exercitibus præfuit, summosque magistratus cepit, tamen multò ejus notior integritas est vitæ, quàm rei militaris labor.³ Itaque hujus memoria est nulla, illius autem magna fama; ex quo cognomine Bonus est appellatus. Fuit enim perpetuò pauper, cùm ditissimus esse posset, prop-

¹ *Cassander*, Cassander, the son of Antipater, who married the sister of Alexander, and after his father's death obtained possession of Macedonia, and reigned over it eighteen years. In conjunction with Seleucus and Lysimachus, he made war against Antigonus, and obtained a memorable victory over him at Ipsus, a town of Phrygia, A.C. 301. He died about three years after this event.

² *Militari*, military. The Gre-

cian armies always paid peculiar honours to their officers who were slain in war. All the troops attended their funerals with their arms inverted; their tombs were adorned with inscriptions illustrative of their achievements; their arms also were sometimes fixed upon their sepulchres; and an oration was delivered in their praise. Eumenes was slain A.C. 315.

³ *Rei militaris labor*, his military achievements.

ter frequentes delatos honores, potestatesque⁴ summas, quæ ei a populo dabantur. Hic cùm a rege Philippo munera magnæ pecuniæ repudiaret, legatique hortarentur accipere, simulque admonerent, si ipse his facile careret, liberis tamen suis prospiceret, quibus difficile esset in summâ paupertate tantam paternam tueri gloriam: his ille, "Si mei similes erunt, idem hic," inquit, "agellus illos alet, qui me ad hanc dignitatem perduxit; sin dissimiles sunt futuri, nolo meis impensis illorum ali augerique luxuriam."

2. Eidem cùm propè ad annum octogesimum prospera mansisset fortuna, extremis temporibus magnum in odium pervenit suorum civium; primò quòd cum Demade⁵ de urbe tradendâ Antipatro consenserat, ejusque consilio Demosthenes⁶ cum cæteris, qui bene de republicâ mereri existimabantur, plebiscito in exilium erant expulsi. Neque in eo solùm offenderat, quòd patriæ malè consuluerat, sed etiam quòd amicitiae fidem non præstiterat; namque auctus⁷ adjutusque a Demosthene, eum, quem tenebat, ascenderat gradum, cùm

⁴ *Potestates*, offices. Phocion is said to have been forty-five times governor of Athens.

⁵ *Demade*, Demades, an Athenian orator, to whom Philip was much attached, and who was put to death on suspicion of treason, A.C. 322.

⁶ *Demosthenes*, Demosthenes, the celebrated orator. Though he had not the advantage of a liberal education, and though nature, by giving him weak lungs and a difficulty of utterance, seemed to have disqualified him from becoming a great speaker, yet his industry and perseverance overcame every obstacle; and Demosthenes not only became the most eminent orator of his age, but has ever since continued to be the admiration of mankind.

His rising fame soon caused him to be at the head of the Athenian government, and in this situation he greatly distinguished himself by his efforts to animate his countrymen against Philip. After the battle of Cheronæa, he was banished from Athens on a suspicion of bribery; but when Antipater made war against Greece, he was recalled, and placed in an office of trust. His triumph, however, was but short. Antipater demanded of the Athenians that their orators should be given up to him; and Demosthenes, to save himself from falling into his hands, ended his life by poison, A.C. 322, in the sixtieth year of his age.

⁷ *Auctus*, supported.

adversùs Charetem⁸ eum subornaret; ab eodem in judiciis, cùm capitis causam diceret, defensus, aliquoties liberatus discesserat. Hunc non solùm in periculis non defendit, sed etiam prodidit. Concidit autem maximè uno crimine, quia cùm apud eum summum esset imperium populi, et Nicanorem, Cassandri præfectum, insidiari Piræeo Atheniensium a Dercyllo⁹ moneretur, idemque postularet, ut provideret, ne commeatibus civitas privaretur; huic, audiente populo, Phocion negavit esse periculum, seque ejus rei obsidem fore pollicitus est. Neque ita multò post Nicanor Piræeo est potitus; ad quem recuperandum, sinè quo¹ Athenæ omnino esse non possunt, cùm populus armatus concurrisset, ille non modò neminem ad arma vocavit, sed ne armatis quidem præesse voluit.

3. Erant eo tempore Athenis duæ factiones, quarum una populi causam agebat, altera optimatum. In hâc erant Phocion et Demetrius Phalereus. Harum² utraque Macedonum patrociniis nitebatur; nam populares Polyperchonti favebant, optimates cum Cassandro sentiebant. Interim a Polyperchonte³ Cassander Macedoniâ pulsus est; quo facto, populus, superior factus, statim duces adversariæ factionis, capitis damnatos, patriâ pepulit; in his Phocionem et Demetrium Phalereum; deque eâ re legatos ad Polyperchontem misit, qui ab eo peterent, ut sua decreta confirmaret. Huc eòdem profectus est Phocion. Quò ut venit, causam apud Philippum⁴ regem

⁸ *Charetem*, Chares, an Athenian, of whom nothing is known.

⁹ *Dercyllo*, Dercyllus, one of the officers of Antipater.

¹ *Sinè quo*, &c. which was of the greatest importance to Athens.

² *Harum*, *factionum* understood.

³ *Polyperchonte*, Polyperchon, one of the officers of Alexander, whom Antipater at his death appointed governor of Macedonia in preference to his own son Cassander. Though old and expe-

rienced, his weakness and cruelty caused him to be hated by his subjects; and after a short reign he was slain in battle, A.C. 309.

⁴ *Philippum*, Philip or Aridæus, an illegitimate son of the celebrated Philip, who, after the death of Alexander, was appointed sovereign of Macedonia, till the son of Alexander should be of sufficient age to ascend the throne. In the seventh year of his reign he was put to death, with his wife Eurydice, by Olympias.

verbo⁵, re ipsâ⁶ quidem apud Polyperchontem, jussus est dicere; namque is tum regis rebus præerat. Hic cum ab Agonide⁷ accusatus esset, quòd Piræeum Nicæmori prodidisset, ex consilii sententiâ in custodiam coniectus, Athenas deductus est, ut ibi de eo⁸ legibus fieret judicium.

4. Huc ubi perventum est, cum propter ætatem pedibus jam non valeret⁹, vehiculoque portaretur, magni concursus sunt facti; cum alii, reminiscentes veteris famæ, ætatis misererentur; plurimi verò irâ exacerrentur, propter proditiōis suspiciōem Piræei, maximèque quòd adversus populi commoda in senectute steterat. Quâ de re, ne perorandi quidem ei data est facultas et dicendi causam. Inde judicio, legitimis quibusdam¹ confectis, damnatus, traditus est undecim viris, quibus ad supplicium, more Atheniensium, publicè damnati tradi solent. Hic cum ad mortem² duceretur, obvius ei fuit³ Emphyletus⁴, quo familiariter fuerat usus. Is cum lacrymans dixisset, “O quàm indigna perpeteris, Phocion;” huic ille, “At non inopinata,” inquit; “hunc enim exitum plerique clari viri habuerunt Athenienses.” In hōc tantum fuit odium multitudinis, ut nemo ausus sit eum liber sepelirè; itaque a servis sepultus est.

⁵ *Verbo*, as it was pretended.

⁶ *Re ipsâ*, in reality.

⁷ *Agonide*, Agonides, a rhetorician of Athens.

⁸ *De eo*, &c. he might be tried according to the laws.

⁹ *Non valeret*, he was weak.

¹ *Legitimis quibusdam*, some formalities of law.

² *Mortem*, death. The Greeks had several modes of executing criminals. Offenders of rank were generally allowed to drink the poisonous juice of an herb very much resembling hemlock; but criminals of an inferior rank, and those who were condemned for crimes of peculiar magnitude,

were strangled or hung, and some times beaten or stoned to death, and sometimes beheaded. The life of Phocion was terminated by poison, A.C. 318. As he took the fatal cup, he prayed for the prosperity of Athens, and desired his son Phocus to forget the injuries he had received from his countrymen. The Athenians soon repented of their ingratitude towards him, and honoured his memory by raising statues to him, and putting his accusers to death.

³ *Obvius ei fuit*, met him.

⁴ *Emphyletus*, Emphyletus, an Athenian, of whom nothing is known.

TIMOLEON.

1. TIMOLEON Corinthius. Sinè dubio magnus omnium judicio hic vir extitit; namque huic uni contigit, quod nescio an ulli⁵, ut et patriam, in quâ erat natus, oppressam a tyranno, liberaret; et a Syracusis, quibus auxilio erat missus, inveteratam servitutem depelleret; totamque Siciliam, multos annos bello vexatam a barbarisque oppressam, suo adventu in pristinum⁶ restitueret. Sed in his rebus non simplici⁷ fortunâ conflictatus est, et id quod difficilior putatur, multò sapientiùs tulit secundam quàm adversam fortunam. Nam cùm frater ejus Timophanes, dux a Corinthiis delectus, tyrannidem per milites mercenarios⁸ occupâset, particepsque regni posset⁹ esse, tantùm abfuit a societate sceleris, ut antetulerit suorum civium libertatem fratris salutem, et patriæ legibus obtemperare sanctius duxerit, quàm imperare patriæ. Hâc mente, per haruspicem communemque affinem, cui soror ex eisdem parentibus nata nupta erat, fratrem tyrannum interficiendum curavit. Ipse non modò manus non attulit¹, sed ne aspicere quidem fratrem sanguinem voluit; nam dum res conficeretur, procul in præsidio² fuit, ne quis satellites posset succurrere. Hoc præclarissimum ejus facinus non pari modo probatum est ab omnibus; nonnulli enim læsam ab eo pietatem putabant, et invidiâ laudem virtutis obterebant. Mater verò post id factum, neque domum ad se filium admisit, neque aspexit, quin eum fratricidam impiumque detestans compellaret. Quibus rebus ille adeò est commotus, ut nonnunquam vitæ finem facere voluerit, atque ex ingratorum hominum conspectu morte decedere.

⁵ *An ulli*, whether it ever happened to any other man.

⁶ *In pristinum*, to its former free and peaceful state.

⁷ *Non simplici*, changeable.

⁸ *Mercenarios*, hired from another country.

⁹ *Posset*, *Timoleon* understood.

¹ *Attulit, fratri suo* understood.

² *In præsidio*, as a guard.

2. Interim Dione Syracusis interfecto, Dionysius rursus Syracusarum potitus est; cujus adversarii opem a Corinthiis petiverunt, ducemque, quo in bello uterentur, postulârunt. Huc Timoleon missus incredibili felicitate Dionysium totâ Siciliâ depulit: cùm interficere posset, noluit; tutòque ut Corinthum perveniret, effecit; quòd utrorumque Dionysiorum opibus Corinthii sæpe adjuti fuerant. Cujus benignitatis memoriam volebat extare; eamque præclaram victoriam ducebat, in quâ plus esset clementiæ, quàm crudelitatis; postremò ut³ non solum auribus acciperetur, sed etiam oculis cerneretur, quem, et ex quanto regno ad quam fortunam, detrusisset. Post Dionysii decessum, cum Icetâ⁴ bellavit, qui adversatus fuerat Dionysio, quem non odio tyrannidis dissensisse, sed cupiditate, indicio fuit⁵, quòd ipse, expulso Dionysio, imperium dimittere noluit. Hòc superato, Timoleon maximas copias Carthaginiensium apud Crimessum⁶ flumen fugavit, ac satis habere coegit, si liceret Africam obtinere, qui jam complures annos possessionem Siciliæ tenebant. Cepit etiam Mamercum, Italicum ducem, hominem bellicosum et potentem, qui tyrannos adjutum in Siciliam evererat.

3. Quibus rebus confectis, cùm propter diuturnitatem belli non solum regiones, sed etiam urbes desertas videret; conquisivit⁷, quos potuit, primùm Sículos; deinde Corintho arcessivit colonos, quòd ab his initio Syracusæ erant conditæ. Civibus veteribus sua restituit, novis bello vacuefactas⁸ possessiones divisit; urbium mœnia disjecta, fanaque deleta refecit; civitatibus leges libertatemque reddidit; ex maximo bello tantum otium toti insulæ

³ *Postremò ut*, &c. he also brought Dionysius to Corinth, that his countrymen might not only hear of his complete victory over him, but that they might also be eye-witnesses of the ruined state to which he had brought so great a man, once the monarch of so great a kingdom.

⁴ *Icetâ*, Ictetas, a general, who

obtained the supreme power at Syracuse, after the death of Dion.

⁵ *Indicio fuit*, this was a sufficient proof.

⁶ *Crimessum*, Crimessus, or Crinissus, or Crimisus, a river of Sicily, now called Caltabellota.

⁷ *Conquisivit*, he got together.

⁸ *Vacuefactas*, whose owners had been carried off.

conciliavit, ut hic conditor urbium earum, non illi qui initio deduxerant⁹, videretur. Arcem Syracusis, quam munierat Dionysius ad urbem obsidendam, a fundamentis disjecit; cætera tyrannidis propugnacula demolitus est, deditque operam, ut quàm minimè multa¹ vestigia servitutis manerent. Cùm tantis esset opibus, ut etiam invitis imperare posset, tantum autem haberet amorem omnium Sicularum, ut nullo recusante regnum obtineret, maluit se diligi, quàm metui. Itaque, cùm primùm potuit, imperium deposuit, et privatus Syracusis, quod reliquum vitæ fuit, vixit. Neque verò id imperitè fecit; nam quod cæteri reges imperio vix potuerunt, hic benevolentiam tenuit. Nullus honos huic defuit, neque postea Syracusis res ulla gesta est publica, de quâ prius sit decretum, quàm Timoleontis sententia cognita. Nullius unquam consilium non modò antelatum, sed ne comparatum quidem est. Neque id magis benevolentiam factum est, quàm prudentiam.

4. Hic cùm ætate jam provectus esset, sinè ullo morbo lumina oculorum amisit; quam calamitatem ita moderatè tulit, ut neque eum querentem quisquam audierit, neque eò minùs privatis publicisque rebus interfuerit. Veniebat autem in theatrum, cùm ibi concilium populi haberetur, propter valetudinem vectus jumentis junctis², atque ita de vehiculo, quæ videbantur, dicebat, neque hoc illi quisquam tribuerat superbiam; nihil enim unquam neque insolens, neque gloriosum, ex ore ejus exiit: qui quidem, cùm suas laudes audiret prædicari, nunquam aliud dixit, quàm se in eâ re maximas diis gratias agere atque habere³, quòd cùm Siciliam recreare constituissent, tum se potissimum ducem⁴ esse voluissent; nihil enim rerum humanarum sinè deorum numine agi putabat.

5. Itaque suæ domi sacellum *αὐτοματίας* (automatias⁵)

⁹ *Deduxerant*, had led a colony thither.

¹ *Quàm minimè multa*, as few as possible.

² *Jumentis junctis*, in a chariot.

³ *Gratias agere atque habere*,

gave thanks and felt really thankful.

⁴ *Ducem*, the leader employed to execute their will.

⁵ *Automatias*, to Automatia, a name of the goddess Fortune,

constituerat, idque sanctissimè colebat. Ad hanc hominis excellentem bonitatem mirabiles accesserunt casus⁶; nam prælia maxima natali die suo fecit omnia; quo factum est, ut ejusdem natalem festum haberet universa Sicilia. Huic quidem Laphystius, homo petulans et ingratus, vadimonium⁷ cùm vellet imponere, quòd cum illo se lege agere diceret, et complures concurrissent, qui procacitatem hominis manibus coercere conarentur, Timoleon oravit omnes, ne id facerent; namque⁸ id ut Laphystio cæterisque liceret, se maximos labores summaque adiisse pericula. Hanc enim speciem libertatis esse, si omnibus, quod quisque vellet, legibus experiri liceret. Idem, cùm quidam, Laphystii similis, nomine Demænetus, in concione populi de rebus gestis ejus detrahare cœpisset, ac nonnulla inveheretur⁹ in Timoleonta, dixit, nunc demum se voti esse damnatum¹; namque hæc a diis immortalibus semper precatum, ut talem libertatem restituerent Syracusanis, in quâ cuivis liceret, de quo vellet, impunè dicere. Hic cùm diem supremum obiisset, publicè a Syracusanis in gymnasio, quod Timoleon-teum appellatur, totâ celebrante Siciliâ, sepultus est.

who was particularly worshipped by the Sicilians.

⁶ *Mirabiles casus*, several remarkable incidents which occurred in his life.

⁷ *Vadimonium*, &c. when he wished to make him give bail, asserting that he had a law-suit with him. According to the ancient laws of Greece and Rome, every person against whom an action was brought, was obliged to give security for his appearance before the magistrate on the

day of trial, or he was liable to be committed to prison.

⁸ *Namque*, &c. The construction; *Namque se adiisse maximos labores summaque pericula, ut id liceret Laphystio cæterisque*.

⁹ *Nonnulla inveheretur*, made some charges, inveighed.

¹ *Voti esse damnatum*, had his wish, was bound to perform that which he had promised to perform whenever this desire should be fulfilled. Timoleon died A.C. 337.

REGES.

1. *Hi*² ferè fuerunt Græciæ gentis duces, qui memoriâ digni videantur, præter reges; namque eos attingere noluimus, quòd omnium res gestæ separatim³ sunt relatæ: neque tamen hi admodum sunt multi. Lacedæmonius autem Agesilaus nomine, non potestate, fuit rex, sicut cæteri Spartani.⁴ Ex his verò, qui dominatum⁵ imperio tenuerunt, excellentissimi fuerunt, ut nos judicamus, Persarum Cyrus, et Darius, Hystaspis filius; quorum uterque privatus virtute regnum est adeptus. Prior horum apud Massagetæ⁶ in prælio cecidit; Darius senectute diem obiit supremum. Tres sunt præterea ejusdem generis, Xerxes, et duo Artaxerxes, Macrochir⁷ et Mnemon.⁸ Xerxi maximè⁹ est illustre, quòd maximis post hominum memoriam exercitibus terrâ marique bellum intulit Græciæ. At Macrochir præcipuam habet laudem amplissimæ pulcherrimæque corporis formæ, quam incredibili ornavit virtute belli; namque illo Persarum nemo fuit manu fortior. Mnemon autem justitiæ famâ floruit; nam, cùm matris suæ scelere amisisset uxorem, tantum¹ indulsit dolori, ut eum pietas vinceret. Ex his duo² eodem nomine morbo naturæ debitum reddiderunt; tertius ab Artabano præfecto ferro interfectus est.

2. Ex Macedonum autem genere, duo multò cæteros antecesserunt rerum gestarum gloriâ, Philippus,

² *Hi*, the generals whose histories have been here related.

³ *Separatim*, separately, in a history of the most celebrated kings of antiquity, which Nepos is said to have written, but which is now lost.

⁴ *Spartani*, reges understood.

⁵ *Qui dominatum*, &c. who had the power, as well as the name, of kings.

⁶ *Massagetæ*, the Massagetæ, a nation of Scythia.

⁷ *Macrochir*, Macrochir, a name

given by the Greeks to Artaxerxes the first, on account of his having long hands. Hence the Latins called him Longimanus.

⁸ *Mnemon*, a name applied to Artaxerxes the second, on account of his extraordinary memory.

⁹ *Xerxi maximè*, &c. this is the most celebrated circumstance in the history of Xerxes.

¹ *Tantum*. For he put to death only the maid for the murder.

² *Duo*, *Artaxerxes* understood. *Tertius*, *Xerxes* understood.

Amyntæ filius, et Alexander Magnus: horum alter Babylone morbo consumptus est; Philippus Ægis³ a Pausaniâ, cùm spectatum ludos iret, juxta theatrum occisus est. Unus Epirotes⁴, Pyrrhus, qui cum populo Romano bellavit. Is, cùm Argos oppidum oppugnaret in Peloponneso, lapide⁵ ictus, interiit. Unus item Siculus, Dionysius prior; nam et manu fortis, et belli peritus fuit, et, id quod in tyranno non facilè reperitur, minimè libidinosus, non luxuriosus, non avarus, nullius rei denique cupidus, nisi singularis perpetuique imperii, ob eamque rem crudelis; nam dum id studuit munire, nullius pepercit vitæ, quem ejus⁶ insidiatorem putaret. Hic, cùm virtute tyrannidem sibi peperisset, magnâ retinuit felicitate, majorque⁷ annos sexaginta natus, decessit florente regno. Neque in tam multis annis cujusquam ex suâ stirpe funus vidit, cùm ex tribus uxoribus liberos procreâsset, multique ei nati essent nepotes.

3. Fuerunt præterea multi reges ex amicis Alexandri Magni, qui, post obitum ejus, imperia ceperunt. In his Antigonus, et, hujus filius, Demetrius, Lysimachus, Seleucus, Ptolemæus. Ex his Antigonus, cùm adversus Seleucum Lysimachumque dimicaret, in prælio occisus est. Pari letho affectus est Lysimachus a Seleuco; nam, societate dissolutâ, bellum inter se gesserunt. At Demetrius cùm filiam suam Seleuco in matrimonium dedisset, neque eò magis fida inter eos amicitia manere potuisset, captus bello, in custodiâ socer generi periit morbo. Neque ita multò post Seleucus a Ptolemæo Cerauno⁸ dolo interfectus est; quem ille, a patre ex-

³ *Ægis*, at *Ægæ*, or, as it was more frequently called, *Ædessa*, a town of Macedonia, in which the kings of that country were buried.

⁴ *Unus Epirotes*, there was one king of Epirus. Pyrrhus was a descendant of Achilles, and almost equalled that renowned hero in valour and intrepidity. His ambitious pro-

jects kept the empires of Greece and Rome in continual agitation for many years.

⁵ *Lapide*, by a tile thrown on his head, A.C. 272.

⁶ *Ejus*, against him.

⁷ *Major*, more than.

⁸ *Ptolemæo Cerauno*, Ptolemy Ceraunus, a son of Ptolemy the first.

pulum Alexandriâ⁹, alienarum opum indigentem, receperat. Ipse autem Ptolemæus, cùm vivus filio regnum tradidisset, ab illo eodem vitâ privatus¹ dicitur. De quibus² quoniam satis dictum putamus, non incommodum videtur non præterire Hamilcarem et Hannibalem; quos et animi magnitudine, et calliditate, omnes in Africâ natos præstitisse constat.

HAMILCAR.

1. HAMILCAR, Hannibalis³ filius, cognomine Barcas, Carthaginiensis, primo Punico⁴ bello, sed temporibus⁵ extremis, admodum adolescentulus, in Siciliâ præesse cœpit exercitui. Cùm ante ejus adventum et mari et terrâ malè res gererentur Carthaginiensium, ipse, ubi adfuit, nunquam hosti cessit, neque locum nocendi dedit; sæpeque e contrario, occasione datâ, laccessivit, semperque superior discessit: quo facto, cùm pænè omnia in Siciliâ Pœni amisissent, ille Erycem⁶ sic defendit, ut bellum eo loco gestum non videretur. Interim Carthaginienses, classe apud insulas Ægates⁷ a Catulo Luctatio, consule Romanorum, superati, statuerunt belli finem facere, eamque rem arbitrio permiserunt Hamilcaris. Ille, etsi flagrabat bellandi cupiditate,

⁹ *Alexandriâ*, from Alexandria, a celebrated city of Egypt, built by Alexander, A.C. 332.

¹ *Vitâ privatus*, to have been slain. This assertion is contrary to the testimony of historians in general, who say that Ptolemy died a natural death at the advanced age of eighty-four years

² *Quibus, regibus* understood.

³ *Hannibalis*, of Hannibal, not the celebrated general of that name, but another Carthaginian general.

⁴ *Punico*, Punic. The Carthaginians, on account of their Phœnician origin, were sometimes called Phœni or Pœni, from which appellation the adjective *Pœnicus* or *Punicus* is derived.

⁵ *Temporibus, ejus belli* understood.

⁶ *Erycem*, Eryx, now called Guiliano, a lofty mountain near Drepanum, having a town standing on it.

⁷ *Ægates*, the Ægates or Aræ, three islands opposite Carthage.

tamen paci serviendum putavit, quòd patriam, exhaustam sumptibus, diutius calamitates belli ferre non posse intelligebat; sed ita, ut statim mente agitare, si paululùm modò res essent refectæ, bellum renovare, Romanosque armis persequi, donecum aut vi certè vicissent, aut victi manum dedissent.⁸ Hòc consilio pacem conciliavit; in quâ tanta fuit ferocia, ut cùm Catulus negaret se bellum compositurum, nisi ille cum suis, qui Erycem tenuerunt, armis relictis, Siciliâ decederent, succumbente patriâ⁹, ipse periturum se potiùs dixerit, quàm cum tanto flagitio domum rediret; non enim suæ esse¹ virtutis, arma, a patriâ accepta adversùs hostes, adversariis tradere. Hujus pertinaciæ cessit Catulus.

2. At ille, ut Carthaginem venit, multò aliter, ac sperabat, rempublicam se habentem cognovit; namque diuturnitate externi mali tantum exarsit intestinum bellum, ut nunquam pari periculo fuerit Carthago, nisi cùm deleta est. Primò mercenarii milites, qui adversùs Romanos fuerant, desciverunt; quorum numerus erat viginti millium. Hì totam abalienârunt Africam, ipsam Carthaginem oppugnârunt; quibus malis adeò sunt Pœni perterriti, ut auxilia etiam a Romanis petiverint, eaque impetraverint. Sed extremò, cùm propè jam ad desperationem pervenissent, Hamilcarem imperatorem fecerunt. 'Is non solùm hostes a muris Carthaginis removit, cùm ampliùs centum millia facta essent armatorum, sed etiam eò compulit, ut, locorum angustiis clausi, plures fame quàm ferro interirent. Omnia oppida abalienata, in his Uticam³ atque Hipponem⁴, valentissima totius Africæ, restituit patriæ. Neque eo

⁸ *Manum dedissent*, yield to them. *Donecum* for *donec*.

⁹ *Succumbente patriâ*, although his country was sinking.

¹ *Non esse*, that it was not consistent with.

² *Multò aliter*, &c. he found the republic in a state very different from that in which he expected to find it.

Corn. Nep.

³ *Uticam*, Utica, the second city in the Carthaginian territories, celebrated for the death of Cato, who killed himself in it. It is now called Satcor or Biserta, and stands in the kingdom of Tunis.

⁴ *Hipponem*, Hippo, or, as it is now called, Bone, a city in the modern kingdom of Algiers.

fuit contentus, sed etiam fines imperii propagavit; totâ Africâ tantum otium reddidit, ut nullum in eâ bellum videretur multis annis fuisse.

3. Rebus his ex sententiâ⁵ peractis, fidenti animo atque infesto Romanis, quò faciliùs causam bellandi reperiret, effecit, ut imperator cum exercitu in Hispaniam⁶ mitteretur, eòque secum duxit filium Hannibalem, annorum novem. Erat præterea cum eo adolescens illustris et formosus, Hasdrubal; huic ille filiam suam in matrimonium dedit. De hõc ideo mentionem fecimus, quòd, Hamilcare occiso, ille exercitui præfuit, resque magnas gessit, et princeps largitione vetustos pervertit mores Carthaginiensium; ejusdemque post mortem Hannibal ab exercitu accepit imperium.

4. At Hamilcar, posteaquam mare transiit in Hispaniamque venit, magnas res secundâ gessit fortunâ; maximas bellicosissimasque gentes subegit; equis, armis, viris, pecuniâ, totam locupletavit Africam. Hic, cùm in Italiam bellum inferre meditaretur, nono anno postquam in Hispaniam venerat, in prælio pugnans adversus Vettones⁷, occisus est. Hujus perpetuum odium erga Romanos maximè concitâsse videtur secundum bellum Punicum; namque Hannibal, filius ejus, assiduis patris obtestationibus eò est perductus, ut interire, quàm Romanos non experiri⁸, mallet.

HANNIBAL.

1. HANNIBAL, Hamilcaris filius, Carthaginiensis. Si verum est, quod nemo dubitat, ut populus Romanus

⁵ *Ex sententiâ*, according to his wish.

⁶ *Hispaniam*, Spain, which country was first known to the Phœnicians, by whom it was transferred to the Carthaginians, who kept possession of it till the end of the second Punic war,

when it became a part of the Roman empire.

⁷ *Vettones*, Vettones, or Vec-tones, an ancient people of Spain. Hamilcar was slain A.C. 237.

⁸ *Experiri*, to endeavour to overcome.

omnes gentes virtute superârit, non est inficiandum, Hannibalem tantò præstitisse cæteros imperatores prudentiâ, quantò populus Romanus antecedit fortitudine cunctas nationes; nam quotiescunque cum eo⁹ congressus est in Italiâ, semper discessit superior. Quòd nisi¹ domi civium suorum invidiâ debilitatus esset, Romanos videtur superare potuisse; sed multorum obtrectatio devicit unius virtutem. Hic autem, velut hæreditate relictum², odium paternum erga Romanos sic confirmavit, ut priùs animam, quàm id, deposuerit: qui quidem, cùm patriâ pulsus esset, et alienarum opum indigeret, nunquam destiterit animo bellare cum Romanis.

2. Nam, ut omittam Philippum³, quem absens⁴ hostem reddidit Romanis, omnium his temporibus potentissimus rex Antiochus⁵ fuit. Hunc tantâ cupiditate incendit bellandi, ut usque a Rubro Mari⁶ arma conatus sit inferre Italiæ. Ad quem cùm legati venissent Romani, qui de ejus voluntate explorarent, darentque operam consiliis clandestinis, ut Hannibalem in suspicionem regi

⁹ *Cum eo, populo Romano understood.*

¹ *Quòd nisi, if he had not.*

² *Relictum, sibi understood.*

³ *Philippum, Philip, the son of Demetrius, and the last king of Macedonia of that name. He ascended the throne after the death of Antigonos, though only fifteen years of age, and soon united with Hannibal in endeavouring to overthrow the Roman empire. The consul Lævinus immediately entered his territories, and compelled him to sue for peace. A second attempt to assist Hannibal brought on a second defeat, which stripped him of a considerable part of his dominions. Philip died A.C. 179, in the forty-second year of his reign.*

⁴ *Absens, Hannibal understood.*

⁵ *Antiochus, Antiochus the third, surnamed the Great, a king of Syria and Asia. After having successfully carried on several wars against the Persians and Greeks, he was prevailed on by Hannibal to attack Italy. The Romans, however, soon defeated him, and he was compelled to pay to them a yearly tribute of two thousand talents. His revenues being unable to pay this fine, he attempted to plunder the temple of Belus in Susiana, which so incensed the inhabitants against him, that they killed him with his followers, A.C. 187.*

⁶ *Rubro Mari, the Red Sea, situated between Arabia, Ægypt, and Æthiopia.*

adducerent, tanquam ab ipsis corruptum, alia atque antea sentire; neque id frustra fecissent; idque Hannibal comperisset, seque ab interioribus consiliis⁷ segregari vidisset; tempore dato, adiit regem, eique cum multa de fide sua et odio in Romanos commemorasset, hoc adjuunxit: "Pater," inquit, "meus, Hamilcar, puerulo me, utpote non amplius novem annos nato, in Hispaniam imperator proficiscens, Carthagine Jovi optimo maximo hostias immolavit; quæ divina res dum conficiebatur, quæsivit a me, vellemne secum in castra proficisci. Id cum libenter accepissem, atque ab eo petere cœpissem, ne dubitaret ducere⁸, tum ille, 'Faciam,' inquit, 'si fidem mihi, quam postulo, dederis;'" simulque ad aram adduxit, apud quam sacrificare instituerat, eamque, cæteris remotis, tenentem, jurare jussit, nunquam me in amicitia cum Romanis fore. Id ego jusjurandum, patri datum, usque ad hanc diem ita conservavi, ut nemini dubium esse debeat, quin reliquo tempore eadem mente sim futurus. Quare si quid amicè de Romanis cogitabis, non imprudenter feceris, si me celaris. Cum quidem bellum parabis, te ipsum frustraberis, si non me in eo principem posueris."

3. Hæc igitur ætate cum patre in Hispaniam profectus est, cujus post obitum, Hasdrubale imperatore suffecto, equitatu omni præfuit. Hæc quoque interfecto, exercitus summam imperii ad eum detulit. Id, Carthaginem delatum, publicè comprobatum est. Sic Hannibal, minor quinque et viginti annis natus, imperator factus, proximo triennio omnes gentes Hispaniæ bello subegit. Saguntum⁹, fœderatam¹ civitatem, vi expugnavit. Tres exercitus maximos comparavit; ex his unum in Africam misit, alterum cum Hasdrubale fratre in His-

⁷ *Ab consiliis, regis* understood.

⁸ *Ducere, me eo* understood.

⁹ *Saguntum*, Saguntum, an ancient town of Spain, now called Morvedro. Hannibal besieged this city for eight months before he was able to reduce it. When

its inhabitants saw that they could no longer withstand the attacks of his army, rather than fall into his hands, they set fire to their town, and perished in the flames.

¹ *Fœderatam*, in alliance with Rome.

paniâ reliquit, tertium in Italiam secum duxit. Saltum Pyrenæum² transiit. Quâcunque iter fecit, cum omnibus incolis confligit; neminem, nisi victum, dimisit. Ad Alpes posteaquam venit, quæ Italiam a Galliâ sejungunt, quas nemo unquam cum exercitu ante eum præter Herculem Graium transierat (quo facto is hodie saltus Graius appellatur), Alpico³, conantes prohibere transitum, concidit; loca patefecit, itinera munîit⁴, effecitque, ut eâ⁵ elephanta ornatus ire posset, quâ antea unus homo inermis vix poterat repere. Hâc copias traduxit, in Italiamque pervenit.

4. Confluxerat apud Rhodanum⁶ cum Publio Cornelio Scipione⁷ consule, eumque pepulerat. Cum hîc eodem de Clastidio⁸ apud Padum⁹ decernit; saucium inde ac fugatum dimittit. Tertiò idem Scipio, cum collegâ Tiberio Longo¹, apud Trebiam² adversus eum venit; cum his manum conseruit³, utrosque profligavit. Inde per Ligures⁴ Apenninum⁵ transiit, petens Etruriam.⁶ Hîc itinere adeò gravi morbo afficitur oculorum, ut pos-

² *Saltum Pyrenæum*, a forest on the Pyrenees, a long ridge of mountains extending from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean, and separating Gaul from Spain.

³ *Alpico*, the inhabitants of the Alps, fierce and uncivilized nations, whom the Romans were never able to subdue till the time of Augustus.

⁴ *Itinera munîit*, he made roads.

⁵ *Eâ, viâ* understood.

Rhodanum, the Rhone, one of the largest rivers of Europe, flowing from the Alps into the Mediterranean sea near Marseilles.

⁷ *Scipione*, Scipio, the father of Scipio Africanus and the brother of Cneus Scipio.

⁸ *Clastidio*, Clastidium, a city of Liguria, now called Schiatezzo.

⁹ *Padum*, the Eridanus or Po, a river of Italy.

Tiberio Longo, Tiberius Longus, a Roman consul of whom nothing memorable is known.

² *Trebiam*, Trebia, a river of Cisalpine Gaul, that falls into the Po.

³ *Manum conseruit*, he fought.

⁴ *Ligures*, the Ligurians, the inhabitants of Liguria, a country in the west of Italy, of which the modern city of Genoa was the capital, and Leghorn the principal harbour.

⁵ *Apenninum*, the Apennines, a ridge of mountains branching off from the Alps, and running through the centre of Italy.

⁶ *Etruriam*, Etruria or Tuscia, or, as it was called by the Greeks, Tyrrhenia, a country of Italy, which once contained twelve different nations. Its modern name is Tuscany.

tea nunquam dextro æquè bene usus sit; quâ valetudine cùm etiam tum premeretur, lecticâque ferretur, Caium Flaminium⁷ consulem apud Trasimenum⁸, cum exercitu insidiis circumventum, occidit; neque multò pòst Caium Centenium prætorem, cum delectâ manu saltus occupantem. Hinc in Apuliam⁹ pervenit. Ibi obviam ei venerunt duo consules, Caius Terentius Varro¹ et Lucius Paullus Æmilius²: utriusque exercitus uno prælio fugavit, Lucium Paullum consulem occidit, et aliquot præterea consulares³; in his Cneum Servilium Geminum, qui anno superiore fuerat consul.

5. Hâc pugnâ pugnâtâ, Romam profectus est, nullo resistente. In propinquis urbis montibus moratus est. Cùm aliquot ibi dies castra habuisset, et reverteretur Capuam⁴, Quintus Fabius⁵ Maximus, dictator Romanus, in agro Falerno⁶ se ei objecit. Hic, clausus locorum angustiiis, noctu sinè ullo detrimento exercitûs se expedit :

⁷ *Caium Flaminium*, Caius Flaminus, a Roman consul, who, when tribune of the people, proposed an Agrarian law, or a law to distribute equally among the Roman people all the lands which they had gained by conquest. He was slain A.C. 217. and fifteen thousand Romans are said to have fallen with him.

⁸ *Trasimenum*, Trasimenus or Thrasymenus, a lake of Italy, now called the lake of Perugia.

⁹ *Apuliam*, Apulia, a country of Italy between Daunia and Calabria.

¹ *Varro*, Varro, a brave but imprudent Roman general.

² *Æmilius*, Æmilius, a general distinguished for his courage and prudence. The battle, in which he was slain, was fought near Cannæ, a village of Apulia, on the twenty-first of May, A.C. 216. Contrary to the advice of Æmilius, Varro, his colleague in the

command of the Roman army, rashly determined to give Hannibal battle, and the defeat followed to which Nepos has here alluded. Forty thousand Romans are said to have been left dead on the field.

³ *Consulares*, persons who had served the office of consul.

⁴ *Capuam*, Capua, the chief city of Campania in Italy, distinguished for its antiquity and opulence, as well as for the luxury of its inhabitants.

⁵ *Fabius*, Fabius, a Roman general of the most eminent talents and virtue, surnamed Cunctator or the Delayer, because he successfully withstood Hannibal, not by fighting him, but by harassing him with marches and counter-marches.

⁶ *Falerno*, Falernus, a fertile mountain and plain in Campania, celebrated for the excellence of its wines.

Fabio, callidissimo imperatori, dedit verba⁷; namque, obductâ nocte, sarmenta, in cornibus jumentorum deligata, incendit, ejusque generis⁸ multitudinem magnam dispartitam immisit: quo repentino objectu viso, tantum terrorem injecit exercitui Romanorum, ut egredi extra vallum nemo sit ausus. Hanc post rem gestam non ita multis diebus Marcum Minutium⁹ Rufum, magistrum equitum, pari ac dictatorem imperio, dolo perductum in prælium, fugavit; Tiberium Sempronium Gracchum¹, iterum consulem, in Lucanis² absens, in insidias inductum, sustulit; Marcum Claudium Marcellum³, quinquies consulem, apud Venusiam⁴ pari modo interfecit. Longum est enumerare prælia. Quare hoc unum satis erit dictum, ex quo intelligi possit, quantus ille fuerit. Quamdiu in Italiâ fuit, nemo ei in acie restitit, nemo adversus eum post Cannensem⁵ pugnam in campo castra posuit.

6. Hic invictus patriam defensum revocatus, bellum gessit adversus Publii Scipionis filium⁶, quem ipse pri-

⁷ *Dedit verba*, he deceived by a stratagem.

⁸ *Generis, pecorum* understood.

⁹ *Minutius*, Minutius, a Roman officer, who was joined with Fabius in the command of the Roman army, when the cautious proceedings of that experienced general led the people to distrust his courage. Minutius, however, soon had the generosity to resign to Fabius the power he had received, and to acknowledge the superior prudence of his measures.

¹ *Gracchum*, Gracchus, a Roman statesman and general, distinguished for his integrity and abilities. He was the father of the celebrated Tiberius and Caius Gracchus.

² *Lucanis*, the Lucanians, a people of Italy, descended from the Samnites.

³ *Marcellum*, Marcellus, a Roman general, celebrated for his many private and public virtues, as well as for the partial victories which he repeatedly gained over Hannibal.

⁴ *Venusiam*, Venusia, or, as it is now called, Venosa, a town of Apulia, in which Horace was born.

⁵ *Cannensem*, of Cannæ.

⁶ *Publii Scipionis filium*, Scipio Africanus, the renowned son of Publius Scipio. While Hannibal was successfully carrying on the war against the Romans in Italy, this general proposed the bold expedient of going with an army into Africa, and attacking Carthage. This measure was reluctantly acceded to by the senate, but it was crowned with complete success. Hannibal, when he had advanced at the

mum apud Rhodanum, iterum apud Padum, tertio apud Trebiam, fugaverat. Cum hoc, exhaustis jam patriæ facultatibus, cupivit impræsentiarum bellum componere, quo valentior postea congregaretur. In colloquium convenit; conditiones non convenerunt. Post id factum paucis diebus apud Zamam cum eodem conflixit; pulsus, incredibile dictu, biduo et duabus noctibus Adrumetum⁷ pervenit, quod abest a Zamâ circiter millia passuum trecenta. In hac fugâ Numidæ⁸, qui simul cum eo acie excesserant, insidiati sunt ei; quos non solum effugit, sed etiam ipsos oppressit. Adrumeti reliquos ex fugâ collegit, novis delectibus paucis diebus multos contraxit.

7. Cùm in apparando acerrimè esset occupatus, Carthaginienses bellum cum Romanis composuerunt. Ille nihilò secius exercitui postea præfuit, resque in Africâ gessit, itemque Mago, frater ejus, usque ad⁹ Publium Sulpicium et Caium Aurelium consules. His enim magistratibus, legati Carthaginienses Romam venerunt, qui senatui populoque Romano gratias agerent, quod cum his pacem fecissent, ob eamque rem coronâ aureâ eos donarent, simulque peterent, ut obsides eorum Fregellis¹ essent, captivique redderentur. His ex senatûs consulto

head of his victorious army to the very gates of Rome, was suddenly obliged to abandon all his advantages, and hasten to the defence of his native city. The two generals met at Zama, a town of Numidia, where, after a most desperate engagement, Hannibal was defeated, A.C. 202. The brilliant victories of Scipio in Africa caused him to be honoured with the name of Africanus, and a splendid triumph was decreed to him; but his ungrateful countrymen, forgetting his services and many virtues, soon endeavoured to degrade him, and he was at length obliged to retire

from Rome to Liternum, a town of Campania, where he died, A.C. 184, in the forty-eighth year of his age.

⁷ *Adrumetum*, Adrumetum, a town on the coast of Africa, built by the Phœnicians, now called Mahometa.

⁸ *Numidæ*, the Numidians, the inhabitants of Numidia, an inland country of Africa, which now forms the kingdoms of Algiers and Bildulgerid.

⁹ *Usque ad*, &c. until Sulpicius and Aurelius were consuls.

¹ *Fregellis*, at Fregellæ, a town of Latium, now called Ponte Corvo.

responsum est, munus eorum gratum acceptumque esse; obsides, quo loco rogarent, futuros; captivos non remissuros, quòd Hannibalem, cujus operâ susceptum bellum foret, inimicissimum nomini Romano, et nunc cum imperio apud exercitum haberent, itemque fratrem ejus Magonem. Hòc responso, Carthaginienses, cognito, Hannibalem domum Magonemque revocârunt. Hic, ut rediit, prætor factus est, postquam rex² fuerat, anno secundo et vicesimo; ut enim Romæ consules, sic Carthagine quotannis annui bini reges creabantur. In eo magistratu pari diligentîâ se Hannibal præbuit, ac fuerat in bello; namque effecit, ex novis vectigalibus non solùm ut esset pecunia, quæ Romanis ex³ fœdere penderetur, sed etiam supereset⁴, quæ in ærario poneretur. Deinde anno post præturam, Marco Claudio, Lucio Furio consulibus, Romani legati Carthaginem venerunt. Hos Hannibal sui exproscendi gratiâ missos ratus, priusquam⁵ his senatus daretur, navem conscendit clàm, atque in Syriam ad Antiochum profugit. Hâc re palam factâ⁶, Pœni naves duas, quæ eum comprehenderent, si possent consequi⁷, miserunt; bona ejus publicârunt; domum a fundamentis disjecerunt, ipsum exulem judicârunt.

8. At Hannibal anno tertio, postquam domo profugerat, Lucio Cornelio, Quinto Minucio consulibus, cum quinque navibus Africam accessit in finibus Cyrenæorum, si fortè Carthaginienses ad bellum, Antiochi⁸ spe fiduciâque, inducere posset; cui jam persuaserat, ut cum exercitibus in Italiam proficisceretur. Huc Magonem fratrem excivit. Id ubi Pœni resciverunt, Magonem eâdem, quâ fratrem absentem, pœnâ affecerunt. Illi, desperatis rebus, cùm solvissent naves ac vela ventis dedissent, Hannibal

² *Rex*, king. The government of Carthage was properly a republic; but two magistrates were chosen yearly, who were invested with regal authority.

³ *Ex*, according to.

⁴ *Supereset*, *pecunia* understood.

⁵ *Priusquam*, &c. before they obtained an audience with the senate.

⁶ *Palam factâ*, being made public.

⁷ *Consequi*, *cum* understood.

⁸ *Antiochi*, of the assistance of Antiochus.

ad Antiochum pervenit. De Magonis interitu duplex memoria⁹ prodita est; namque alii naufragio, alii a servis ipsius, interfectum eum, scriptum reliquerunt. Antiochus autem, si tam in agendo bello parere voluisset consiliis ejus¹, quàm in suscipiendo instituerat, propiùs Tiberi² quàm Thermopylis de summâ imperii dimicâset; quem, etsi multa stultè conari videbat³, tamen nullâ deseruit in re. Præfuit paucis navibus, quas ex Syriâ jussus erat in Asiam ducere, hisque adversùs Rhodiorum⁴ classem in Pamphylio mari confligit. Quo⁵ cùm multitudine adversariorum sui superarentur, ipse, quo cornu rem gessit, fuit superior.

9. Antiocho fugato, verens ne dederetur, quod sinè dubio accidisset, si sui⁶ fecissèt potestatem, Cretam ad Gortynios⁷ venit, ut ibi, quò se conferret, consideraret. Vidit autem vir, omnium callidissimus, magno se fore periculo, nisi quid prævidisset⁸, propter avaritiam Cretensium; magnam enim secum pecuniam portabat, de quâ sciebat exisse famam. Itaque capit tale consilium; amphoras complures complet plumbo, summas operit auro et argento: has, Gortyniis præsentibus, deponit in templo Dianæ⁹, simulans, se suas fortunas illorum fidei credere. His in errorem ductis, statuas æneas, quas

⁹ *Duplex memoria*, two accounts. According to Livy, Mago was slain in an engagement with Quintilius Varus: it has, however, been supposed that Hannibal had two brothers of this name.

¹ *Ejus, Hannibalis* understood.

² *Tiberi*, the Tiber, the celebrated river on which Rome stood.

³ *Videbat, Hannibal* understood.

⁴ *Rhodiorum*, of the Rhodians, the inhabitants of Rhodes, a considerable island in the Mediterranean, between Cyprus and Crete. The Rhodians were long distinguished for their independence, their extensive commerce,

and their great naval power. They were at length conquered by Cassius, and became a Roman province.

⁵ *Quo, prælio* understood.

⁶ *Si sui, &c.* if he had given his countrymen an opportunity of taking him.

⁷ *Gortynios*, the Gortynians, the inhabitants of Gortyna, an inland town in Crete, or, as it is now generally called, Candia, a large island in the Mediterranean.

⁸ *Nisi quid prævidisset*, unless he took some precaution.

⁹ *Dianæ*, of Diana, the daughter of Jupiter and Latona, and the goddess of hunting.

secum portabat, omnes suâ pecuniâ complet, easque in propatulo domi abjicit. Gortynii templum magnâ cufâ custodiunt, non tam a cæteris, quàm ab Hannibale, ne quid ille, inscientibus his, tolleret secumque asportaret.

10. Sic conservatis suis rebus, Pœnus, illis Creten-sibus omnibus, ad Prusiam¹ in Pontum pervenit; apud quem eodem animo fuit erga Italiam; neque aliud quicquam egit, quàm regem armavit et excitavit adversùs Romanos. Quem cùm videret domesticis rebus minùs esse robustum, conciliabat cæteros reges, adjungebatque bellicosas nationes. Dissidebat ab eo Pergamenus rex, Eumenes, Romanis amicissimus, bellumque inter eos gerebatur et mari et terrâ; quo magis cupiebat eum Hannibal opprimi. Sed utrobique Eumenes² plùs valebat, propter Romanorum societatem; quem si removisset, faciliora sibi cætera fore arbitrabatur. Ad hunc interficiendum talem iniit rationem. Classe paucis diebus erant decertaturi: superabatur navium multitudine; dolo erat pugnandum, cùm par non esset armis. Imperavit quàm plurimas venenatas serpentes vivas colligi, easque in vasa fictilia conjici. Harum cùm confecisset magnam multitudinem, die ipso, quo facturus erat navale prælium, classiarios convocat, hisque præcipit, omnes ut in unam Eumenis regis concurrant navem, a cæteris tantùm satis habeant se defendere; id facilè illos serpentium multitudine consecuturos; rex autem in quâ nave veheretur, ut scirent, se facturum³; quem si aut cepissent, aut interfecissent, magno his pollicetur præmio fore.

11. Tali cohortatione militum⁴ factâ, classis ab utrisque in prælium deducitur; quarum acie constitutâ, priusquam signum pugnæ daretur, Hannibal, ut palam faceret suis, quo loco Eumenes esset, tabellarium in scaphâ cum ca-

¹ *Prusiam*, Prusias the second, a king of Bithynia, remarkable for his cruelty, cowardice, and intemperance. He was first banished and afterwards assassinated by his own subjects.

² *Eumenes*, Eumenes, a king

of Pergamus, or, as it is now called, Bergamo, a kingdom of Mysia, having a capital of the same name on the banks of the river Caycus.

³ *Facturum*, would take care.

⁴ *Militum*, to his men.

duceo⁵ mittit; qui ubi ad naves adversariorum pervenit, epistolam ostendens, se regem professus est quærere. Statim ad Eumenem deductus est, quòd nemo dubitabat aliquid de pace esse scriptum. Tabellarius, ducis nave declaratâ suis, eodem unde îerat, se recepit. At Eumenes, solutâ epistolâ, nihil in eâ reperit, nisi quod ad irridendum eum pertineret; cujus etsi causam mirabatur, neque reperiëbatur, tamen prælium statim committere non dubitavit. Horum in concursu Bithyni⁶, Hannibalis præcepto, universi navem Eumenis adoriuntur; quorum vim cùm rex sustinere non posset, fugâ salutem petiit, quam consecutus non esset, nisi intra sua præsidia se recepisset, quæ in proximo littore erant collocata. Reliquæ Pergamenæ naves cùm adversarios premerent acriùs, repentè in eas vasa fictilia, de quibus suprâ mentionem fecimus, conjici cœpta sunt; quæ jacta initio risum pugnantibus excitârunt, neque, quare id fieret, poterat intelligi. Postquam autem naves completas conspexerunt serpentibus, novâ re perterriti, cùm quid potissimùm vitarent non viderent, puppes averterunt, seque ad sua castra nautica retulerunt. Sic Hannibal consilio arma Pergamenorum superavit; neque tum solùm, sed sæpe aliàs, pedestribus copiis pari prudentiâ pepulit adversarios.

12. Quæ dum in Asiâ geruntur, accidit casu, ut legati Prusiæ Romæ apud Lucium Quintium Flaminium consulem cœnarent; atque ibi de Hannibale mentione factâ ex his unus diceret, eum in Prusiæ regno esse. Id postero die Flaminius senatui detulit. Patres conscripti⁷, qui, Hannibale vivo, nunquam se sinè⁸ insidiis futuros existi-

⁵ *Caduceo*, with a staff or white wand, which messengers and ambassadors carried in their hands when they were sent to any enemy, as a signal that their object was of a pacific nature.

⁶ *Bithyni*, the inhabitants of Bithynia, a country of Asia Minor, formerly called Bebrycia.

⁷ *Patres conscripti*, the sena-

tors. The epithet *conscripti*, signifying enrolled with, was first applied to those senators only, who were taken into the senate, or added to the old senators, by Brutus, after the expulsion of Tarquin; but all these senators were afterwards called *Patres conscripti*.

⁸ *Sinè*, free from.

mabant, legatos in Bithyniam miserunt, in his Flaminium, qui a rege peterent, ne inimicissimum suum secum haberet, sibi que ut dederet. His Prusias negare ausus non est; illud recusavit⁹, ne id a se fieri postularent, quod adversus jus hospitii esset; ipsi, si possent, comprehenderent¹; locum, ubi esset, facillè inventuros²; Hannibal enim uno loco se tenebat in castello, quod ei ab rege datum erat muneri, idque sic ædificârat, ut in omnibus partibus ædificii exitus haberet, semper verens ne usu eveniret³, quod accidit. Huc cùm legati Romanorum venissent, ac multitudine domum ejus circumdedissent, puer, ab januâ prospiciens, Hannibali dixit, plures præter consuetudinem⁴ armatos apparere; qui imperavit ei, ut omnes fores ædificii circumiret, ac properè sibi renunciaret, num eodem modo undique obsideretur. Puer cùm celeriter quid⁵ esset renunciâsset, omnesque exitus occupatos ostendisset, sensit⁶ id non fortuito factum, sed se peti, neque sibi diutius vitam esse retinendam; quam ne alieno arbitrio dimitteret, memor pristinarum virtutum, venenum, quod semper secum habere consueverat, sumpsit.

13. Sic vir fortissimus, multis variisque perfunctus laboribus, anno acquievit septuagesimo. Quibus consulibus interierit, non convenit; nam Atticus, Marco Claudio Marcello, Quinto Fabio Labeone consulibus, mortuum in annali suo scriptum reliquit; at Polybius⁷, Lucio

⁹ *Illud recusavit*, &c. he made however this one request, that they would not ask him to do.

¹ *Comprehenderent*, he told them that they might seize him.

² *Inventuros, dixit eos* understood.

³ *Usu eveniret*, that should befall him.

⁴ *Præter consuetudinem*, than was customary.

⁵ *Quid*, how.

⁶ *Sensit*, Hannibal understood.

⁷ *Polybius*, Polybius, a native of Peloponnesus, distinguished for his military and literary ta-

lents. He fought under Perseus against the Romans, by whom he was made prisoner and taken to Rome. Having formed a friendship with Scipio, he joined the Roman army, and was present at the taking of Carthage and Numantia. After the death of Scipio, he retired to Megalopolis, a town of Arcadia, where he wrote a history of the affairs of Greece and Rome during the Punic wars. A part of this historical work is still extant, and is highly esteemed for its authenticity. Polybius died in Arcadia, A.C.

Æmilio Paullo et Cnæo Bæbio Tamphilo; Sulpitius autem, Publio Cornelio Cethego, Marco Bæbio Tamphilo. Atque hic tantus vir, tantisque bellis districtus, nonnihil temporis tribuit literis; namque aliquot ejus libri sunt Græco sermone confecti: in his ad Rhodios⁸ de Cnæi Manlii Vulsonis⁹ in Asiâ rebus gestis. Hujus bella gesta multi memoriæ prodiderunt; sed ex his duo, qui cum eo in castris fuerunt, simulque vixerunt, quamdiu fortuna passa est. Silenus¹ et Sosilus² Lacedæmonius; atque hōc Sosilo Hannibal literarum Græcarum usus est doctore. Sed nunc tempus est hujus libri facere finem, et Romanorum explicare imperatores, quò faciliùs, collatis utrorumque³ factis, qui viri præferendi sint, possit judicari.

MARCUS PORCIUS CATO.

1. CATO⁴, ortus municipio⁵ Tusculo⁶, adolescentulus, priusquam honoribus operam daret, versatus est in Sabinis⁷, quòd ibi hæredium a patre relictum habebat. Hor-tatu Lucii Valerii Flacci, quem in consulatu censurâque

124, in the eighty-second year of his age. Hannibal died about the year A.C. 182.

⁸ *In his ad Rhodios*, among these books was one addressed to the Rhodians. All the writings of Hannibal are now lost.

⁹ *Vulsonis*, of Vulso, a Roman consul, who, during his consulship, had the administration of the provinces in Asia.

¹ *Silenus*, Silenus, a Carthaginian, who wrote a history of his own country, which is now lost.

² *Sosilus*, Sosilus, a Greek, who wrote a history of Hannibal, which has perished.

³ *Utrorum*, of the Greek and

Roman generals. A few fragments only are preserved of Ne-pos's lives of illustrious Romans.

⁴ *Cato*, Marcus Porcius Cato, the great grandfather of the celebrated Cato, who killed himself at Utica.

⁵ *Municipio*, a municipal town, or a town to which the privileges of Roman citizens were granted, while it retained its own peculiar laws.

⁶ *Tusculo*, Tusculum, a town of Latium, now called Frascati.

⁷ *In Sabinis*, among the Sabines, a people of Italy in the neighbourhood of Rome, distinguished for their valour, temperance, and love of justice; and

habuit collegam, ut Marcus Perpenna censorinus⁸ narrare solitus est, Romam demigravit, in foroque esse⁹ cœpit. Primum stipendium meruit¹ annorum² decem septemque. Quinto Fabio Maximo, Marco Claudio Marcello consulibus, tribunus militum in Siciliâ fuit. Inde ut rediit, castra secutus est Caii Claudii Neronis, magnique ejus opera æstimata est in prælio apud Senam³, quo cecidit Hasdrubal, frater Hannibalis. Quæstor obtigit⁴ Publio Cornelio Scipioni Africano consuli; cum quo non pro sortis necessitudine⁵ vixit, namque ab eo perpetuâ dissensit vitâ. Ædilis populi factus est cum Caio Helvio: prætor provinciam obtinuit Sardiniam⁶; ex quâ quæstor superiore tempore ex Africâ decedens, Quintum Ennium⁷ poetam deduxerat; quod non minoris existimamus, quàm quemlibet amplissimum Sardiniensem⁸ triumphum.

2. Consulatum gessit cum Lucio Valerio Flacco, sorte provinciam nactus Hispaniam citeriorem, exque eâ triumphum deportavit. Ibi cùm diutius moraretur, Publius Scipio Africanus, consul iterum, cujus in priore consûlatu quæstor fuerat, voluit eum de provinciâ depellere, et ipse ei succedere; neque hoc per senatum efficere potuit, cùm quidem Scipio in civitate principatum obtineret, quòd tum non potentiâ, sed jure, respublica administrabatur. Quâ ex re iratus, senatu peracto, privatus in urbe mansit. At Cato, censor cum eodem

supposed to be the original inhabitants of Italy.

⁸ *Censorinus*, who had been censor.

⁹ *In foro esse*, to appear in the forum, where the public business of Rome was generally transacted.

¹ *Primum stipendium meruit*, he entered the army.

² *Annorum, natus* understood.

³ *Senam*, Sena, a town of Umbria in Italy.

⁴ *Quæstor obtigit*, he happened to be quæstor to.

⁵ *Pro sortis necessitudine*, on those terms of amity which the office that he held required.

⁶ *Sardiniam*, Sardinia, a large island in the Mediterranean, which fell under the power of Rome, A.C. 231.

⁷ *Ennium*, Ennius, a dramatic and epic poet of Rome, who flourished about A.C. 150. His writings were highly esteemed by his countrymen, but only a few fragments of them have been preserved.

⁸ *Sardiniensem*, over Sardinia.

Flaceo faetus, severè præfuit ei potestati; nam et in complures nobiles animadvertit, et multas res novas in⁹ edictum addidit, quâ re luxuria reprimeretur, quæ jam tum incipiebat pullulare. Circiter annos octoginta, usque ad extremam ætatem ab adolescentiâ, reipublicæ causâ suscipere inimicitias non destitit. A multis tentatus, non modò nullum detrimentum existimationis fecit¹, sed, quoad vixit, virtutum laude crevit.

3. In omnibus rebus singulari fuit prudentiâ et industriâ; nam et agricola solers, et reipublicæ² peritus, et jurisconsultus, et magnus imperator, et probabilis orator, et cupidissimus literarum fuit; quarum studium etsi senior arripuerat, tamen tantum in eis progressum fecit, ut non facilè reperire possis, neque de Græcis, neque de Italicis rebus, quod ei fuerit incognitum. Ab adolescentiâ confecit orationes; senex scribere historias instituit, quarum sunt libri septem; primus continet res gestas regum populi Romani; secundus et tertius, unde quæque civitas orta sit Italica, ob quam rem omnes³ Origines videtur appellâsse; in quarto autem bellum Punicum primum, in quinto secundum; atque hæc omnia capitulatim sunt dicta. Reliqua bella pari modo persecutus est, usque ad præturam Sergii Galbæ⁴, qui diripuit Lusitanos⁵; atque horum bellorum duces non nominavit, sed sinè nominibus res notavit. In iisdem⁶ exposuit quæ in Italiâ Hispanisque viderentur admiranda; in quibus multa industria et diligentia comparet, multa doctrina. Hujus de vitâ et moribus plura in eo libro persecuti sumus, quem separatim de eo fecimus, rogatu Titi Pomponii Attici; quare studiosos Catonis ad illud volumen relegamus.

⁹ *Animadvertit in*, he punished.

¹ *Fecit*, he suffered.

² *Reipublicæ*, in the government of the state.

³ *Omnes, libros* understood. A few fragments of the Origines, and a small work on agriculture, said to be written by Cato, are still preserved.

⁴ *Galbæ*, Galba, a celebrated Roman orator.

⁵ *Lusitanos*, the Lusitanians, the inhabitants of Lusitania, or that part of ancient Spain which now forms the kingdom of Portugal.

⁶ *Iisdem, libris* understood. Cato died in an extreme old age about A.C. 150.

TITUS POMPONIUS ATTICUS.

leg. infirmus

1. POMPONIUS ATTICUS⁷, ab origine⁸ ultimâ stirpis Romanæ generatus, perpetuò a majoribus acceptam equestrem⁹ obtinuit dignitatem. Patre usus est diligente, indulgente, et, ut tum erant tempora, diti, imprimisque studioso literarum. Hic, prout ipse amabat literas, omnibus doctrinis, quibus puerilis ætas impertiri debet, filium erudivit. Erat autem in puero, præter docilitatem ingenii, summa suavitas oris ac vocis, ut non solùm celeriter acciperet, quæ tradebantur, sed etiam excellenter pronunciaret; quâ ex re in pueritiâ nobilis inter æquales ferebatur, clariùsque explendescebat, quàm generosi condiscipuli animo æquo ferre possent. Itaque incitabat omnes studio suo; quo in numero fuerunt Lucius Torquatus, Caius Marius filius¹, Marcus Cicero²,

⁷ *Atticus*, Atticus. This name was given to Pomponius, on account of his long residence in Greece, and the facility and eloquence with which he spoke the Greek language.

⁸ *Ab origine*, &c. from one of the most ancient families in Rome. According to Plutarch, the Pomponian family was descended from Numa Pompilius, the second king of Rome.

⁹ *Equestrem*, equestrian. The Roman people were divided into three classes, patricians, equestrians or knights, and plebeians.

¹ *Filius*, the son of the celebrated Roman of the same name. The elder Caius Marius was one of the bravest and most successful generals that ever commanded the Roman armies. Fierce, impetuous, and at the same time

possessed of invincible firmness, he became the terror of the enemies of his country, and at length the master of Rome itself. The opposing interests of Sylla and Marius involved their country in a civil war, and each of them in his turn filled his native city with scenes of blood. Marius died at Rome in his seventh consulship, A.C. 86. His son, who inherited the fierce and cruel disposition of his father, after he had raised himself to the consular dignity, was defeated by Sylla, and put an end to his own life.

² *Cicero*, Cicero, the renowned Roman orator, who, after a life of devotedness to the welfare of his country, was slain by order of Antony, A.C. 43, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

quos consuetudine suâ sic sibi devinxit, ut nemo iis perpetuò fuerit carior.

2. Pater maturè decessit. Ipse adolescentulus, propter affinitatem Publii Sulpicii, qui, tribunus plebis, interfectus est, non expers fuit illius periculi; namque Anicia, Pomponii consobrina, nupserat Marco Servio, fratri Publii Sulpicii. Itaque, interfecto Sulpicio, posteaquam vidit Cinnano³ tumultu civitatem esse perturbatam, neque sibi dari facultatem pro dignitate vivendi quin alterutram partem offenderet, dissociatis animis civium, cùm alii Syllanis⁴, alii Cinnanis faverent partibus, idoneum tempus ratus studiis obsequendi suis, Athenas se contulit; neque eò secius⁵ adolescentem Marium, hostem judicatum, jovit opibus suis, cujus fugam pecuniâ sublevavit. Ac ne illa peregrinatio detrimentum aliquod afferret rei familiari⁶, eòdem magnam partem fortunarum trajecit suarum. Hic ita vixit, ut universis Atheniensibus meritò esset carissimus; nam, præter gratiam⁷, quæ jam adolescentulo magna erat, sæpe suis opibus inopiam eorum publicam levavit: cùm enim versuram facere publicè⁸ necesse esset, neque ejus conditionem æquam⁹ haberent, semper se interposuit, atque ita, ut neque usuram unquam ab iis acceperit, neque longiùs, quàm dictum esset, eos debere¹ passus sit. Quod utrumque erat iis salutare; nam neque indul-

³ *Cinnano*, excited by Cinna, a partizan of Marius, who excited a commotion in his favour at Rome, and afterwards became a sharer in his cruelties and ill-acquired power. He was assassinated by one of his own officers.

⁴ *Syllanis*, of Sylla, a Roman general, distinguished, like his great rival Marius, for his military talents, and his ambitious and cruel disposition. He eventually triumphed over the adherents of Marius, and after having slain many thousands of them in the streets of Rome, he made him-

self dictator. He did not however long retain the dictatorial power, but voluntarily resigning it, he retired to Puteoli, a town of Campania, where he died in the sixtieth year of his age, A.C. 78.

⁵ *Neque eò secius*, but still.

⁶ *Rei familiari*, to his estate.

⁷ *Gratiam*, his interest at Rome.

⁸ *Versuram facere publicè*, to raise a public loan.

⁹ *Ejus conditionem æquam*, a fair offer for it.

¹ *Debere*, to retain the money.

gendo inveterascere eorum *æs alienum*² patiebatur, neque multiplicandis usuris crescere. Auxit hoc officium aliâ quoque liberalitate; nam universos frumento donavit, ita ut singulis sex modii tritici darentur; qui modus mensuræ *medimnus* Athenis appellatur.

3. Hic autem sic se gerebat, ut communis infimis, par principibus, videretur: quo factum est, ut huic omnes honores, quos possent, publicè haberent, civemque facere studerent; quo beneficio ille uti noluit: quod nonnulli ita interpretantur, amitti civitatem Romanam³ aliâ adscitâ. Quamdiu adfuit, ne qua sibi statua poneretur, restitit; absens prohibere non potuit. Itaque aliquot ipsi et Piliæ⁴ locis sanctissimis posuerunt; hunc enim in omni procuratione reipublicæ actorem auctoremque habebant. Igitur primum illud munus fortunæ, quod in eâ potissimum urbe natus est, in quâ domicilium orbis terrarum esset imperii, ut eandem et patriam haberet et domum; hoc specimen prudentiæ, quod cum in eam civitatem se contulisset, quæ antiquitate, humanitate, doctrinâ præstaret omnes, ei unus ante alios fuerit carissimus.

4. Huc ex Asiâ Sylla decedens cum venisset, quamdiu ibi fuit, secum habuit Pomponium, captus adolescentis et humanitate et doctrinâ; sic enim Græcè loquebatur, ut Athenis natus videretur: tanta autem suavitas erat sermonis Latini, ut appareret, in eo nativum quendam leporem esse, non adscitum. Idem poemata pronunciabat et Græcè et Latinè sic, ut suprâ⁵ nihil posset addi. Quibus rebus factum est, ut Sylla nusquam eum ab se dimitteret cuperetque secum deducere; cui cum persuadere tentaret, "Noli, oro te," inquit Pomponius, "adversum eos me velle ducere, cum quibus ne contra te arma ferrem, Italiam reliqui." At Sylla, adolescentis officio collaudato, omnia munera ei, quæ Athenis acceperat, proficiscens jussit deferri. Hic complures annos

² *Æs alienum*, debt.

³ *Civitatem Romanam*, that the freedom of Rome, the privileges of a Roman citizen.

⁴ *Piliæ*, to Pilia, the wife of Atticus.

⁵ *Ut suprâ*, &c. that nothing could surpass his elocution.

moratus, cùm et rei familiari tantum operæ daret, quantum non indiligens deberet paterfamilias, et omnia reliqua tempora aut literis, aut Atheniensium reipublicæ, tribueret, nihilominus amicis urbana officia⁶ præstitit; nam et ad comitia eorum ventitavit, et si qua res major acta est, non defuit; sicut Ciceroni in omnibus ejus periculis singularem fidem præbuit, cui, ex patriâ fugienti⁷, H. S. ducenta⁸ et quinquaginta millia donavit. Tranquillatis autem rebus Romanis, remigravit Romam, ut opinor, Lucio Cottâ et Lucio Torquato consulibus: quem diem⁹ sic universa civitas Atheniensium prosecuta est, ut lacrymis desiderii futuri dolorem indicaret.

5. Habebat avunculum Quintum Cæcilium, equitem Romanum, familiarem Lucii Luculli¹, divitem, difficilli-

⁶ *Urbana officia*, kind offices at Rome.

⁷ *Ex patriâ fugienti*, leaving his country in consequence of a sentence of banishment. By the influence of Clodius, his inveterate enemy, Cicero was banished from Rome, under the pretence that he had caused the adherents of Catiline to be put to death without a trial; he was however recalled after an absence of sixteen months.

⁸ *Ducenta*, &c. two hundred and fifty thousand sesterces. The sesterce, by which money was generally computed among the Romans, was about two pence in value. As it was equal in value to two *libellæ* and a half, it was often expressed by the contraction L. L. S.; the first two letters standing for two *libellæ*, and the last for *semi*, or half a *libella* or *as*. In the course of time, the two L. L. were united, and formed a mark similar to our letter H, so that the contraction for a sesterce in most general use is H. S. In computing money

by sesterces, the word *sestertium* is used for a thousand *sestertiû* or sesterces; consequently, when an adjective is used with *sestertia*, so many thousand *sestertiû* are signified; as *decem sestertia*, ten thousand sesterces; whereas *decem sestertiû* signifies only ten sesterces. It must also be observed, that when the genitive plural *sestertiûm* is used after a numeral adjective, it denotes so many thousand sesterces, and when it comes after a numeral adverb, so many hundred thousand, as *decem sestertiûm*, ten thousand sesterces; *decies sestertiûm*, ten hundred thousand sesterces. The contraction H. S. is generally substituted for the genitive *sestertiûm*.

⁹ *Diem*, the day of his departure from Athens.

¹ *Luculli*, of Lucullus, an illustrious Roman, distinguished in the former part of his life by his military talents, and in the latter by his love of literature, and his fondness for magnificence and luxury. While consul, he re-

mā naturā; cujus sic asperitatem veritus est², ut, quem nemo ferre posset, hujus sinè offensione ad summam se-nectutem retinuerit benevolentiam: quo facto, tulit pietatis fructum; Cæcilius enim moriens testamento adoptavit eum, hæredemque fecit ex dodrante³; ex quā hæreditate accepit circiter centies H. S. Erat nupta soror Attici Quinto Tullio Ciceroni, easque nuptias M. Cicero conciliârat; cum quo a condiscipulatu vivebat conjunctissimè, multò etiam familiariùs, quàm cum Quinto; ut judicari possit, plus in amicitia valere similitudinem morum, quàm affinitatem. Utebatur autem intimè Quinto Hortensio, qui iis temporibus principatum eloquentiæ tenebat; ut intelligi non posset, uter eum plùs diligeret, Cicero an Hortensius; et id quod erat difficillimum efficiebat, ut inter quos tantæ laudis esset⁴ æmulatio, nulla intercederet obtrectatio; essetque talium virorum copula.

6. In republicâ ita versatus est, ut semper optimarum partium et esset, et existimaretur; neque tamen se civilibus fluctibus committeret, quòd non magis eos in suâ potestate existimabat esse, qui se iis dedissent, quàm qui maritimis jactarentur. Honores non petiit, cùm ei paterent, propter vel gratiam, vel dignitatem, quòd neque peti more majorum, neque capi possent, conservatis legibus, in tam effusis ambitûs largitionibus, neque geri e republicâ sinè periculo, corruptis civitatis moribus. Ad hastam publicam⁵ nunquam accessit. Nullius

peatedly defeated Mithridates, the ambitious king of Pontus, and rendered important services to his country; but the severe discipline, which he enforced in the Roman army, caused him at length to be removed from the command of it, and he spent the rest of his life in retirement.

² *Sic veritus est*, he bore so meekly.

³ *Ex dodrante*, to three-fourths of his estate. The word *dodrants* signified originally nine unciaë or

twelfths of the Roman *as*: hence, when the word *as* began to be used for the whole of an estate, *dodrants* was used to signify three-fourths of it.

⁴ *Esset*, *Atticus* understood.

⁵ *Ad hastam publicam*, to a public sale. When any property was sold by auction among the Romans, a spear was always fixed in the ground near the place of sale. This custom appears to have originated from the practice of selling spoils taken in war by

rei⁶ neque præ neque manceps factus est. Neminem, neque suo nomine, neque subscribens⁷, accusavit. In jus de suâ re nunquam iit; judicium nullum habuit. Multorum consulum prætorumque præfecturas delatas sic accepit, ut neminem in provinciam sit secutus; honore fuerit contentus, rei familiaris despexerit fructum⁸; qui ne cum Quinto quidem Cicerone voluerit ire in Asiam, cum apud eum legati locum obtinere posset; non enim decere se arbitrabatur, cum præturam gerere noluisset, asseclam esse prætoris: quâ in re non solum dignitati serviebat, sed etiam tranquillitati, cum suspiciones quoque vitaret criminum; quo fiebat, ut ejus observantia omnibus esset carior, cum eam officio, non timori, neque spei, tribui viderent.

7. Incidit Cæsarianum⁹ civile bellum, cum haberet annos circiter sexaginta. Usus est ætatis vacatione¹, neque se quòquam movit ex urbe. Quæ amicis suis opus fuerant ad Pompeium proficiscentibus, omnia ex suâ re familiari dedit. Ipsum Pompeium conjunctum² non offendit, (nullum enim ab eo habebat ornamentum,) ut cæteri, qui per eum aut honores aut divitias ceperant; quorum partim invitissimi castra sunt secuti, partim summâ cum ejus offensione domi remanserunt. Attici

public auction. Atticus refused to attend these sales; because the property thus disposed of, during the period to which the biographer refers, generally consisted of the estates of his fellow-citizens, which had been unjustly confiscated by their more successful rivals.

⁶ *Nullius rei*, &c. he neither became a farmer of any part of the public revenue, nor was surety for any other farmer of it.

⁷ *Subscribens*, by sanctioning another accuser. When a Roman officer was accused of any offence, the charge against him was committed to writing and delivered to the prætor, signed

by the person who brought the accusation. This person was called the Accusator, and on him the management of the trial principally devolved. Others, however, who wished to sanction the prosecution, added their signatures to the indictment and sometimes assisted at the trial.

⁸ *Rei familiaris fructum*, the profit.

⁹ *Cæsarianum*, between Julius Cæsar and Pompey.

¹ *Ætatis vacatione*, the exemption from public business, which his age afforded him.

² *Conjunctum*, though he was his friend.

autem quies tantopere Cæsari fuit grata, ut victor, cùm privatis pecunias per epistolas imperaret, huic non solum molestus non fuerit, sed etiam sororis filium et Quintum Ciceronem ex Pompeii castris concesserit. Sic vetere instituto vitæ effugit nova pericula.

8. Secutum est illud, occiso Cæsare, cùm respublica penès Brutum³ videretur esse et Cassium, ac tota civitas se ad eos convertisse videretur: sic Marco Bruto usus est, ut nullo ille⁴ adolescens æquali familiariùs, quàm hōc sene; neque solum eum principem consilii haberet, sed etiam in convictu. Excogitatum est a quibusdam, ut privatum ærarium Cæsaris interfecto-ribus ab equitibus Romanis constitueretur; id facilè effici posse arbitrati sunt, si et principes illius ordinis pecunias contulissent. Itaque appellatus est a Caio Flavio, Bruti familiari, Atticus, ut ejus rei princeps esse vellet; at ille, qui officia amicis præstanda sinè factione⁵ existimaret, semperque a talibus se consiliis removisset, respondit, si quid⁶ Brutus de suis facultatibus uti voluisset, usurum quantum eæ paterentur; se neque cum quoquam de eâ re collocuturum neque coiturum. Sic ille consensionis globus⁷ hujus unius dissensione disiectus est. Neque multò pòst superior esse cœpit Antonius⁸,

³ *Brutum*, Brutus, an illustrious Roman, who joined with Cassius in a conspiracy against Cæsar, whom they assassinated in the senate, A. C. 44. Antony however raised an army to revenge the death of Cæsar, and overcame Brutus and Cassius in two battles fought near Philippi, a town of Macedonia, A. C. 42. After their defeat, Cassius ordered one of his freedmen to slay him, and Brutus fell on his sword.

⁴ *Ille, usus sit* understood.

⁵ *Sinè factione*, without regard to party.

⁶ *Quid*, the accusative, instead of the ablative, after *uti*, agree-

ably to an old form of construction.

⁷ *Ille consensionis globus*, this designed union of the Roman knights.

⁸ *Antonius*, Antony. After Antony had defeated Brutus and Cassius, he seized on the government of Rome, in conjunction with Octavius or Augustus and Lepidus. Lepidus, however, was soon compelled to lay down his share of the sovereignty; and it was not long before his two colleagues became open enemies and rivals. The contest between them was decided by a naval engagement, fought near Actium, a town of Epirus, A. C. 31, in

ita ut Brutus et Cassius provinciarum⁹, quæ iis dicis causâ datæ erant a consulibus, desperatis rebus, in exilium proficiscerentur. Atticus, qui pecuniam simul cum cæteris conferre noluerat florenti illi parti, abjecto Bruto Italiâque cedenti, H. S. centum millia muneri misit; eidem in Epiro absens trecenta jussit dari: neque eò magis potenti adulatus est Antonio, neque desperatos reliquit.

9. Secutum est bellum gestum apud Mutinam¹; in quo si tantum eum prudentem dicam, minus, quam debeam, prædicem, cum ille potius divinus fuerit; si divinatio appellanda est perpetua naturalis bonitas, quæ nullis casibus augetur neque minuitur. Hostis Antonius judicatus Italiâ cesserat; spes restituendi nulla erat. Non solum ejus inimici, qui tum erant potentissimi et plurimi, sed etiam amici adversariis ejus se dabant, et in eo lædendo se aliquam consecuturos sperabant commoditatem; Antonii familiares insequabantur; uxorem Fulviam omnibus rebus spoliare cupiebant; liberos etiam extinguere parabant. Atticus, cum Ciceronis² intimâ familiaritate uteretur, amicissimus esset Bruto, non modò nihil iis indulsit ad Antonium violandum, sed e contrario familiares ejus, ex urbe profugientes, quantum potuit, texit; quibus rebus indiguerunt, adjuvit. Publio verò Volumnio ea tribuit, ut plura a parente proficisci non potuerint. Ipsi autem Fulviæ, cum litibus distineretur, magnisque terroribus vexaretur, tantâ diligentia officium suum præstitit, ut nullum³ illa stiterit vadimonium sinè Attico; hic sponsor omnium rerum

which Augustus was victorious. Antony soon after put an end to his existence.

⁹ *Provinciarum*, into the provinces.

¹ *Mutinam*, Mutina, or, as it is now called, Modena, a colony of Cisalpine Gaul, where Antony besieged Decius Brutus, one of the murderers of Cæsar.

² *Ciceronis*, of Cicero, who was always decidedly hostile to the

ambitious designs of Antony, and who at length fell a sacrifice to his resentment. He was beheaded by his order, A.C. 43.

³ *Ut nullum*, &c. that she never appeared in the courts of law, in consequence of having given bail. In all law-suits among the Romans, the defendant was obliged to bind himself to appear before the prætor or judges on a certain day; when there-

fuert. Quinetiam, cùm illa fundum, secundâ fortunâ, emisset in diem⁴, neque post calamitatem versuram facere⁵ potuisset, ille se interposuit, pecuniamque sinè fœnore sinèque ullâ stipulatione ei credidit; maximum existimans quæstum, memorem gratumque cognosci; simulque aperire, se non fortunæ, sed hominibus, solere esse amicum. Quæ cùm faciebat, nemo eum temporis causâ facere poterat existimare, nemini enim in opinio-nem veniebat, Antonium rerum potiturum. Sed sensus ejus a nonnullis optimatibus reprehendebatur, quòd parùm odisse malos cives videretur.

10. Ille autem sui judicii⁶ potiùs, quid se facere par esset, intuebatur, quàm quid alii laudaturi forent. Con-versa subitò fortuna est. Ut Antonius rediit in Italiam, nemo non magno in periculo Atticum futurum putârat, propter intimam familiaritatem Ciceronis et Bruti; itaque ad adventum imperatorum de foro decesserat, timens proscriptionem, latebatque apud Publium Volum-nium, cui, ut ostendimus paulò antè, opem tulerat. Tanta varietas iis temporibus fuit fortunæ, ut modò hi, modò illi, in summo essent aut fastigio, aut periculo. Habebat secum Quintum Gellium Canium, æqualem, simillimumque sui. Hoc quoque sit Attici bonitatis ex-emplum, quòd cum eo, quem puerum in ludo cognoverat, adeò conjunctè vixit, ut ad extremam ætatem amicitia eorum creverit. Antonius autem, etsi tanto odio fere-batur in Ciceronem, ut non solùm ei, sed omnibus etiam ejus amicis esset inimicus, eosque vellet proscribere, mul-tis hortantibus, tamen Attici memor fuit officii; et ei, cum requisisset ubinam esset, suâ manu scripsit, ne ti-meret, statinque ad se veniret; se eum et Gellium Canium de proscriptorum numero exemisse: ac, ne quod in periculum incideret, quod noctu fiebat, præsi-dium ei misit. Sic Atticus, in summo timore, non

fore he appeared before them on this day, he was said *sistere radi-monium*.

⁴ *In diem*, to be paid for on a certain day.

⁵ *Versuram facere*, to borrow.

⁶ *Sui judiciû*, relying on his own judgment.

solùm sibi, sed etiam ei, quem carissimum habebat, præsidio fuit; neque enim suæ solùm a quoquam auxilium petiit salutis⁷, sed conjunctim⁸, ut appareret, nullam sejunctam sibi ab eo velle esse fortunam. Quòd si gubernator præcipuâ laude fertur, qui navem ex hyeme marique scopuloso servat, cur non singularis ejus existimetur prudentia, qui ex tot tamque gravibus procellis civilibus ad incolunitatem pervenit?

11. Quibus ex malis ut se emersit, nihil aliud egit, quàm ut plurimis, quibus rebus posset, esset auxilio. Cùm proscriptos præmiis imperatorum vulgus conquiret, nemo in Epirum venit, cui res ulla defuerit: nemini non⁹ ibi perpetuò manendi potestas facta est. Quinetiam, post prælium Philippense interitumque Caii Cassii et Marci Bruti, Lucium Julium Mocillam prætorium, et ejus filium, Aulumque Torquatum, cæterosque pari fortunâ perculos, instituit tueri; atque ex Epiro his omnia Samothraciam¹ supportari jussit. Difficile² enim est omnia persequi, et non necessaria. Illud unum intelligi volumus, illius liberalitatem, neque temporariam, neque callidam³ fuisse: id ex ipsis rebus ac temporibus judicari potest, quòd non florentibus se venditavit, sed afflictis semper succurrit: qui quidem Serviliam, Bruti matrem, non minùs post mortem ejus, quàm florentem, coluerit. Sic liberalitate utens, nullas inimicitias gessit, quòd neque lædebat quenquam, neque, si quam injuriam acceperat, non malebat oblivisci, quàm ulcisci. Idem immortalì memoriâ percepta⁴ retinebat beneficia; quæ autem ipse tribuerat, tamdiu meminerat, quoad ille gratus erat qui acceperat. Itaque hic fecit,

⁷ *Suæ solùm auxilium salutis*, is now known by the name of Samandrachi, and is one of the isles of the Archipelago.

⁸ *Conjunctim*, for his friend also.

⁹ *Nemini non*, to every one.

¹ *Samothraciam*, to Samothracia, an island in the Ægean sea, on the coast of Thrace. This island was accounted sacred, and was a safe and inviolable asylum for all fugitives and criminals. It

is now known by the name of Samandrachi, and is one of the isles of the Archipelago.

² *Difficile*, &c. but it would be difficult to relate every instance of his generosity, and such a relation is not necessary.

³ *Callidam*, designing, springing from interested motives.

⁴ *Percepta*, which he himself received.

ut verè dictum videatur, “Sui cuique mores fingunt fortunam.” Neque tamen priùs ille fortunam, quàm se ipse finxit; qui cavit, ne quâ in re jure plecteretur.

12. His igitur rebus effecit, ut Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa⁵, intimâ familiaritate conjunctus adolescenti Cæsari⁶, cùm, propter suam gratiam et Cæsaris potentiam, nullius⁷ conditionis non haberet potestatem, potissimùm ejus diligeret affinitatem, præoptaretque equitis Romani filiam generosarum⁸ nuptiis. Atque harum nuptiarum conciliator fuit, non est enim celandum, Marcus Antonius, triumvir reipublicæ constituendæ: cujus gratiâ cùm augere posset possessiones suas, tantùm abfuit a cupiditate pecuniæ, ut nullâ in re usus sit eâ, nisi in deprecandis amicorum aut periculis aut incommodis: quod quidem sub illâ proscriptione⁹ perillustre fuit; nam, cùm Lucii Saufei, equitis Romani, æqualis sui, qui complures annos, studio ductus philosophiæ, Athenis habitabat, habebatque in Italiâ pretiosas possessiones, triumviri bona vendidissent, consuetudine eâ, quâ tum res gerebantur, Attici labore atque industriâ factum est, ut eodem nuncio Saufei fieret certior, se patrimonium amisisse, et recuperâsse. Idem Lucium Julium Calidium¹, quem, post Lucretii² Catullique³ mortem, multò elegantissimum poetam nostram tulisse ætatem, verè videor posse contendere, neque minùs virum

⁵ *Agrippa*, Agrippa, a celebrated Roman general on the side of Augustus, whose daughter Julia he married after the death of Pomponia.

⁶ *Cæsari*, *Augusto* understood.

⁷ *Nullius*, &c. he might have formed any alliance.

⁸ *Generosarum*, of the most noble women.

⁹ *Illâ proscriptione*, the proscription made by Antony, Augustus, and Lepidus.

¹ *Calidium*, the accusative governed by *expedivit*.

Lucretii, of Lucretius, a ce-

lebrated Roman poet and philosopher, who is said to have destroyed himself, A.C. 54. His poem *De Rerum Naturâ* is still extant: though it has ever been admired for the genius displayed in it, yet the sentiments conveyed by it are in the highest degree censurable, and must cause the poet to be regarded as the devoted advocate of impiety and the most unintelligible atheism.

³ *Catulli*, of Catullus, a Roman poet, whose writings are remarkable both for elegance and licentiousness. He died A.C. 40.

bonum, optimisque artibus eruditum, post proscriptionem equitum, propter magnas ejus Africanas possessiones in proscriptorum numerum a Publio Volumnio, præfecto fabrûm Antonii, absentem relatum, expedit; quod in præsentî⁴ utrûm ei laboriosius an gloriosius fuerit, difficile fuit judicare; quòd in eorum periculis, non secùs absentes, quàm præsentés amicos Attico esse curæ, cognitum est.

13. Neque verò minùs ille vir bonus paterfamilias habitus est, quàm civis; nam cùm esset pecuniosus, nemo illo minùs fuit emax, minùs ædificator. Neque tamen⁵ non in primis bene habitavit, omnibusque optimis rebus usus est; nam domum habuit in colle Quirinali⁶ Tamphilanam⁷, ab avunculo hæreditate relictam; cujus amœnitas non ædificio, sed sylvâ constabat. Ipsum enim tectum, antiquitus constitutum, plus salis quàm sumptûs habebat; in quo nihil commutavit, nisi si quid vetustate coactus est.⁸ Usus est familiâ, si utilitate judicandum est, optimâ; si formâ, vix mediocri; namque in eâ erant pueri literatissimi, anagnostæ optimi, et plurimi librarii, ut ne pænè pedissequus quidem quisquam esset, qui non utrumque horum⁹ pulchrè facere posset. Pari modo artifices cæteri, quos cultus domesticus desiderat, apprime boni; neque tamen horum quenquam, nisi domi natum, domique factum¹ habuit: quod est signum non solùm continentiæ, sed etiam diligentiæ; nam et non intemperanter concupiscere, quod a plurimis² videas, continentis decet duci; et potiùs diligentîâ quàm pretio parare, non mediocris est industriæ. Elegans, non magnificus; splendidus, non sumptuosus; omni diligentîâ munditiem, non affluentiam,

⁴ *In præsentî*, at that time.

⁵ *Neque tamen*, &c. and yet he had a good house among the houses of the nobility.

⁶ *Colle Quirinali*, mount Quirinalis, one of the seven hills on which ancient Rome was built. It is now called Monte Cavallo, and has a papal palace erected on it.

⁷ *Tamphilanam*, that was once the property of Tamphilus, a Roman consul.

⁸ *Coactus est*, *commutare* understood.

⁹ *Utrumque horum*, both read and transcribe.

¹ *Factum*, instructed,

² *Plurimis*, *concupisci* understood.

affectabat. Supellex modica, non multa, ut in³ neutram partem conspici posset. Nec hoc præteribo, quanquam nonnullis leve visum iri putem; cùm imprimis lautus esset eques Romanus, et non parum liberaliter domum suam omnium ordinum homines invitaret, scimus non ampliùs, quàm terna millia æris⁴, peræquè⁵ in singulos menses, ex ephemeride⁶ eum expensum sumptui ferre⁷ solitum. Atque hoc non auditum, sed cognitum, prædicamus; sæpe enim propter familiaritatem domesticis rebus interfuimus.

14. Nemo in convivio ejus aliud acroama audivit, quàm anagnosten; quod nos quidem jucundissimum arbitramur. Neque unquam sinè aliquâ lectione apud eum cœnatum est, ut non minùs animo, quàm ventre, convivæ delectarentur; namque eos vocabat quorum mores a suis non abhorrerent. Cùm tanta pecuniæ facta esset accessio, nihil de quotidiano cultu mutavit, nihil de vitæ consuetudine; tantâque usus est moderatione, ut neque in sestertio vices, quod a patre acceperat, parum se splendide gesserit, neque in⁸ sestertio centies affluentius vixerit, quàm instituerat; parique fastigio steterit in utrâque fortunâ. Nullos habuit hortos; nullam suburbanam aut maritimam sumptuosam villam; neque in Italiâ præter Ardeatinum⁹ et Nomentanum¹, rusticum prædium; omnisque ejus pecuniæ redditus constabat in Epiroticis et urbanis possessionibus: ex quo cognosci potest, eum usum pecuniæ non magnitudine, sed ratione², metiri solitum.

³ *Ut in, &c.* so that it was remarkable for neither extreme.

⁴ *Æris*, asses. The Roman *as*, which was generally brass, was about equal in value to three farthings of English money.

⁵ *Peræquè*, on the average.

⁶ *Ephemeride*, from his book of daily accounts. It was a commendable practice among the Romans to keep an exact account of their daily expences and receipts.

⁷ *Expensum sumptui ferre*, to reckon for his expences.

⁸ *In*, when possessed of.

⁹ *Ardeatinum*, at Ardea, a city of Latium, once the capital of the Rutuli.

¹ *Nomentanum*, at Nomentum, a town of the Sabines, about fifteen miles from Rome. It is now called Lamentana.

² *Ratione*, by the manner of using it.

15. Mendacium neque dicebat, neque pati poterat: itaque ejus comitas non sinè severitate erat, neque gravitas sinè facilitate; ut difficile esset intellectu, utrùm eum amici magis vererentur an amarent. Quicquid rogabatur, religiosè³ promittebat; quòd non liberalis sed levis arbitrabatur, polliceri quod præstare non posset. Idem in nitendo, quod semel admisisset⁴, tantâ erat curâ, ut non mandatam, sed suam, rem videretur agere. Nunquam suscepti negotiî eum pertæsum est; suam enim existimationem in eâ re agi putabat, quâ nihil habebat carius; quò fiebat, ut omnia Marci et Quinti Ciceronum, Marii, Catonis, Quinti Hortensii, Auli Torquati, multorum præterea equitum Romanorum, negotia procuraret. Ex quo judicari poterat, non inertiâ, sed judicio, fugisse reipublicæ procurationem.

16. Humanitatis verò nullum afferre majus testimonium possum, quàm quòd adolescens idem seni Syllæ fuerit jucundissimus, senex adolescenti Marco Bruto: cum æqualibus autem suis, Quinto Hortensio et Marco Cicerone, sic vixerit, ut judicare difficile sit, cui ætati fuerit aptissimus: quanquam eum præcipuè dilexit Cicero, ut ne frater quidem ei Quintus carior fuerit aut familiarior. Ei rei sunt indicio, præter eos libros, in quibus de eo facit mentionem, qui in vulgus jam sunt editi, sexdecim volumina epistolarum, ab consulatu ejus usque ad extremum tempus, ad Atticum missarum; quæ qui legat, non multùm desideret historiam contextam illorum temporum; sic enim omnia de studiis principum, vitiis ducum, ac mutationibus reipublicæ perscripta sunt, ut nihil in his non appareat: et facîle existimari possit, prudentiam quodammodo esse divinationem; non enim Cicero ea solùm, quæ vivo se acciderunt, futura prædixit, sed etiam, quæ nunc usu veniunt, cecinit ut vates.

17. De pietate autem Attici quid plura commemorem, cùm hoc ipsum verè gloriantem audîrim in funere matris suæ, quam extulit annorum nonaginta, cùm esset septem

³ *Religiosè*, with caution, not without due deliberation.

⁴ *Semel admisisset*, he had once undertaken or promised.

et sexaginta, se nunquam cum matre in gratiam rediisse, nunquam cum sorore fuisse in simultate, quam propè æqualem habebat? Quod est signum, aut nullam unquam inter eos querimoniam intercessisse, aut hunc eâ fuisse in suos indulgentiâ, ut, quos amare deberet, irasci eis nefas duceret. Neque id fecit naturâ solùm, quanquam omnes ei paremus, sed etiam doctrinâ; nam et principum philosophorum ita percepta habuit præcepta, ut iis ad vitam agendam, non ad ostentationem uteretur

18. Moris etiam majorum summus imitator fuit, antiquitatisque amator; quam adeò diligenter habuit cognitam, ut eam totam in eo volumine exposuerit, quo magistratus ornavit.⁵ Nulla enim lex, neque pax, neque bellum, neque res illustris est populi Romani, quæ non in eo, suo tempore, sit notata; et quod difficillimum fuit, sic familiarum originem subtexuit, ut ex eo clarorum virorum propagines possimus cognoscere. Fecit hoc idem separatim in aliis libris; ut Marci Bruti rogatu, Juniam familiam a stirpe ad hanc ætatem ordine enumeravit, notans, qui, a quo ortus, quos honores, quibusque temporibus cepisset. Pari modo Marci Claudii, Marcellorum; Scipionis Cornelii et Fabii⁶ Maximi, Corneliorum, et Fabiorum, et Æmiliorum⁷ quoque: quibus libris nihil potest esse dulcius iis, qui aliquam cupiditatem habent notitiæ clarorum virorum. Attigit quoque poetica: credimus, ne ejus expers esset suavitatis; namque versibus, qui honore rerumque gestarum amplitudine cæteros Romani populi præstiterunt, exposuit, ita, ut sub singulorum imaginibus⁸, facta magistratusque eorum non ampliùs quaternis quinisque versibus descripserit; quod vix credendum sit, tantas res tam breviter potuisse declarari. Est etiam unus liber Græcè confectus de consulatu Ciceronis.

19. Hactenus Attico vivo edita hæc a nobis sunt.

⁵ *Magistratus ornavit*, he has related the honourable acts of the Roman magistrates. All the writings of Atticus are now lost.

⁶ *Claudii, Scipionis, Fabii, rogatu* understood.

⁷ *Marcellorum, Corneliorum, Fabiorum, Æmiliorum, familiarum*, *enumeravit* understood.

⁸ *Sub singulorum imaginibus*, under each of their portraits.

Nunc, quoniam fortuna nos superstites ei esse voluit, reliqua persequemur, et, quantum poterimus, rerum exemplis lectores docebimus, sicut suprâ significavimus, suos cuique mores plerumque conciliare fortunam. Namque hic, contentus ordine equestri, quo erat ortus, in affinitatem pervenit imperatoris divi Julii filii⁹, cum jam antè familiaritatem ejus esset consecutus nullâ aliâ re, quàm elegantiâ vitæ, quâ cæteros ceperat principes civitatis, dignitate pari, fortunâ humiliore: tanta enim prosperitas Cæsarem est consecuta, ut nihil ei non tribuerit fortuna, quod cuiquam antè detulerit; et conciliârit, quod civis Romanus quivit consequi. Nata est autem Attico neptis ex Agrippâ, cui virginem filiam collocârat. Hanc Cæsar, vix anniculam, Tiberio¹ Claudio Neroni, Drusillâ² nato, privigno suo, despondit; quæ conjunctio necessitudinem eorum sanxit, familiaritatem reddidit frequentiore.

20. Quamvis ante hæc sponsalia, non solùm cum ab urbe abesset, nunquam ad suorum quenquam literas misit, quin Attico mitteret³, quid ageret, imprimis quid legeret, quibusque in locis, et quamdiu esset moraturus; sed et cum esset in urbe, et propter suas infinitas occupationes minùs sæpe quàm vellet Attico frueretur, nullus dies tamen temerè intercessit, quo non ad eum scriberet, quo non aliquid de antiquitate ab eo requireret; modò aliquam ei quæstionem poeticam proponeret, interdum jocans ejus verbosiores eliceret epistolas: ex quo accidit, cum ædes Jovis Feretrii⁴, in capitolio ab Romulo con-

⁹ *Divi Julii filii*, of Augustus, the nephew and adopted son of the deified Julius Cæsar. The Roman emperors after their decease were generally ranked among the gods.

¹ *Tiberio*, to Tiberius, the successor of Augustus, distinguished by his ambition, cruelty, and avarice. He died at Misenum, A.D. 37, in the seventy-eighth year of his age, having reigned twenty-two years and a half.

² *Drusillâ*, of Livia Drusilla, the depraved and cruel wife of Augustus, and mother of Tiberius. She died in the eighty-sixth year of her age, A.D. 29.

³ *Attico mitteret*, he sent a letter to Atticus to inform him.

⁴ *Feretrii*, Feretrius, a surname of Jupiter, derived from the verb *fero*, because he assisted the Romans; or from *ferio*, because he conquered their enemies.

stituta, vetustate atque incuriâ detecta, prolaberetur, ut Attici admonitu Cæsar eam reficiendam curaret. Neque verò a Marco Antonio minùs absens literis colebatur; adeò ut accuratè ille, ex ultimis terris, quid ageret, quid curæ sibi haberet, certiozem faceret Atticum. Hoc quale sit, faciliùs existimabit is, qui judicare poterit, quantæ sit sapientiæ, eorum retinere usum benevolentiamque, inter quos maximarum rerum non æmulatio solùm, sed obtrectatio tanta intercedebat, quantam fuit incidere necesse inter Cæsarem atque Antonium, cùm se uterque principem non solùm urbis Romanæ sed orbis terrarum esse cuperet.

21. Tali modo cùm septem et septuaginta annos complêssset, atque ad extremam senectutem non minùs dignitate quàm gratiâ fortunâque crevisset, (multas enim hæreditates nullâ aliâ re quàm bonitate est consecutus,) tantâque prosperitate usus esset valetudinis, ut annis triginta medicinâ non indiguisset, nactus est morbum, quem initio et ipse et medici contempserunt, nam putârunt esse *τενεσμόν* (tenesmon)⁵; cui remedia celeria faciliaque proponebantur. In hôc cùm tres menses sinè ullis doloribus, præterquam quos ex curatione capiebat, consumpsisset, subitò tanta vis morbi in unum intestinum prorupit, ut extremo tempore per lumbos fistula putris eruperit. Atque hoc priusquam ei accideret, postquam indies dolores accrescere febremque accessisse sensit, Agrippam generum ad se arcessiri jussit, et cum eo Lucium Cornelium Balbum, Sextumque Peducæum. Hos ut venisse vidit, in cubitum innixus, “Quantam,” inquit, “curam diligentiamque in valetudine meâ tuendâ hôc tempore adhibuerim, cùm vos testes habeam, nihil necesse pluribus verbis commemorare; quibus quoniam, ut spero, satisfeci, nihilque reliqui feci⁶, quod ad sanandum me pertineret, reliquum est, ut egomet mihi consulam. Id vos ignorare nolui; namque mihi stat⁷, alere morbum desinere; namque his diebus quicquid cibi

⁵ *Tenesmon*, a dysentery.

⁷ *Mihi stat*, I have deter-

⁶ *Nihil reliqui feci*, I have left nothing undone.

potionisque sumpsi, ita produxi vitam, ut auxerim dolores sinè spe salutis. Quare a vobis peto primùm, ut consilium probetis meum, deinde ne frustra dehortando conemini."

22. Hâc oratione habitâ, tantâ constantiâ vocis atque vultûs, ut non ex vitâ sed ex domo in domum videretur migrare; cùm quidem Agrippa eum, flens atque osculans, oraret atque obsecraret, ne id, quod natura cogeret, ipse quoque sibi acceleraret, et quoniam tum quoque posset temporibus superesse⁸, se sibi suisque reservaret; preces ejus taciturnâ suâ obstinatione compressit. Sic, cùm biduum cibo se abstinuisset, subito febris decessit, leviorque morbus esse cœpit; tamen propositum nihilò secius peregit. Itaque die quinto, postquam id consilium inierat, pridie calendas⁹ Aprilis, Cnæo Domitio, Caio Sosio consulibus, decessit. Elatus est in lecticulâ, ut ipse præscripserat, sinè ullâ pompâ funeris, comitantibus omnibus bonis, maximâ vulgi frequentiâ. Sepultus est juxta viam Appiam¹, ad quintum lapidem, in monumento Quinti Cæciliî, avunculi sui.

⁸ *Temporibus superesse*, live some time longer.

⁹ *Calendas*, before the calends. The calends were the first day of every month.

¹ *Viam Appiam*, the Appian way, a paved road, three hundred and fifty miles in length, extending from Rome to Brundisium, a city of Calabria; it was

begun by Appius Claudius, the decemvir, and finished by Augustus. As the laws of the twelve tables rendered it unlawful to inter any person within the boundaries of the city, the chief families of Rome had burying-places at a short distance from it, and most of these were adjoining the Appian way.

QUESTIONS.

PRÆFATIO.

At what period did Cornelius Nepos live?

Where is Hostilia

Where is Olympia, and what is its modern name

Which of the Greek festivals was the most ancient and the most celebrated

By whom and at what period were the Olympic games instituted

Who was Iphitus, and at what period did he live

How often were the Olympic games celebrated

What were the principal sports and contests exhibited in the Olympic games

What is an Olympiad

In what year did the Greeks begin to compute their time by Olympiads, and when was this mode of computation discontinued

What points of difference between the Greek and the Roman customs are mentioned by Nepos

MILTIADES.

Of what city was Miltiades a native

What was the object of the first expedition, in which Miltiades was employed

What is the meaning of the word Chersonesus

In what country was Delphi situated, and what is its modern name

For what was Delphi long celebrated

Who was Pythia

Where was ancient Thrace situated, and what is its present name

What were the boundaries of ancient Thrace?

What was the character of the Thracians

Which of the cities of ancient Greece was the most illustrious

By whom and at what period was Athens built

What changes did the government of Athens undergo

For what were the Athenians long celebrated

What war is called the Peloponnesian war, and how long did it continue

By whom and at what period was Athens first taken

When did the Romans gain possession of Athens

What is the modern name of Athens

What was the original meaning of the word Barbarus

Whom did the Greeks call Barbarians

What success did Miltiades meet with in his first enterprise

What were the ancient boundaries of Caria

What is the modern name of Caria

In what sea is Lemnos, and what is its modern name

How did Miltiades gain possession of Lemnos

Where are the Cyclades

What were the ancient names of the chief islands among the Cyclades

By whom and at what period was the kingdom of Persia founded

By whom was Cyrus succeeded on the throne of Persia

Who was Smerdis, and why was he slain

By whom was Smerdis succeeded in the kingdom of Persia

Who was Darius the first, and for what was he celebrated

What country was separated into two parts by the chain of mountains called Imaus

What modern kingdoms were comprised within the boundaries of ancient Scythia

What was the character of the ancient Scythians

Where does the Danube rise, what is its length, and into what sea does it empty itself

Where is Ionia situated, and what were its ancient boundaries

- By whom and at what period was Ionia founded ?
 To what states were the Ionians successively subject
 Where is Æolia situated
 By what was ancient Greece distinguished
 Into what four provinces was Greece divided
 By whom was ancient Greece conquered and enslaved
 To what must the conquest of Greece by Philip be principally attributed
 Of what modern country does ancient Greece form a part
 Why did Miltiades wish to destroy the bridge which Darius had built over the Danube
 Of what country was Miletus the capital, and what is its modern name
 Why did Miltiades leave Chersonesus
 In what enterprise did Darius engage after his return from Asia into Europe
 Of what kingdom was Sardis the capital, and what is its modern name
 Where is the island Negropont, and what was its ancient name
 In what countries were the cities Chalcis, Aulis, and Eretria
 In what province of Greece was Attica situated
 What is the modern name of the Saronicus Sinus
 What is the modern name, and what were the ancient names of Lacedæmon or Sparta
 Where was Sparta situated
 What was the character of the ancient Lacedæmonians
 By whom and at what period was Sparta destroyed
 Where was the plain of Marathon
 Who were the contending parties in the battle of Marathon
 What was the result of the battle of Marathon
 By whom and in what engagement were the Persian generals Datis and Artaphernes defeated
 What were the Greek Hemerodromi
 Where was the city Plataea
 What reward did Miltiades receive from the Athenians for the victory at Marathon

Who is Demetrius Phalereus ?

In what expedition was Miltiades employed after the battle of Marathon

Where is Paros situated, and what was its ancient name

What are the Parian or Arundelian marbles

How was Paros saved from being taken by Miltiades

What were the vineæ and testudines employed in ancient war

Who was Tisagoras

Why was Miltiades fined and cast into prison

Why did the Athenians wish for the condemnation of Miltiades

What was the end of Miltiades

What is supposed to have been the value of a talent

Who was Pisistratus

By whom were the ambitious designs of Pisistratus opposed

What was the character of Pisistratus

How long did Pisistratus rule over Athens, and in what year did he die

THEMISTOCLES.

Of what city was Themistocles a native

Who were the parents of Themistocles

Where is Halicarnassus, and what is its modern name

Who was Artemisia

Why were splendid sepulchres first called mausoleums

How were the vices of Themistocles punished by his father

How did Themistocles act, when he found that he was disinherited by his father

Of whom did the public assembly of the Athenians consist, and how often did it meet

What degree of authority had the public assembly of the Athenians, and for what purposes did it meet

Who was Thucydides

Where is Amphipolis

By what history has Thucydides perpetuated his fame

What war is generally called the Peloponnesian war

- By what excellences is the history of the Peloponnesian war distinguished?
- Where and in what year did Themistocles die
- By what military achievement did Themistocles first distinguish himself
- Where is Corcyra, and what is it now called
- Who was Xerxes, and for what vices was he remarkable
- With how many ships and with what number of troops did Xerxes invade Greece
- Which of the heathen deities had an oracle at Delphi
- By what means were the Athenians directed by the oracle to defend their country against Xerxes
- Where was the city Trœzene
- What were the citadel and Parthenon at Athens
- Where is Thermopylæ
- By whom was the army of Xerxes stopped at Thermopylæ
- What was the end of Leonidas and his brave companions
- Where did the Athenian fleet first engage with the fleet of Xerxes, and what was the issue of this battle
- Where was Artemisium, and why did Themistocles remove the Grecian fleet from its station near it
- Where is Eubœa
- Where is Salamis, and by what other names has it been called
- Who was Eurybiades
- In what year was the battle of Salamis fought, and who were the conquerors in it
- By what means did Themistocles induce Xerxes to withdraw from Greece
- By whom and in what year was Xerxes slain
- Where is the Hellespont, and what is its modern name
- With what battle does Nepos compare the battle of Marathon.
- Where was the port of Phalerum
- By whom was the port at Piræus made, and why is the epithet Triplex applied to it
- How was the port at Piræus connected with Athens
- What is the port at Piræus now called
- Why did the Lacedæmonians object to the re-building of the walls of Athens

Where is the Peloponnese ?

By what isthmus was the celebrated peninsula of Greece connected with the continent

How was Peloponnesus divided

What is the modern name, and what were the ancient names of the Peloponnese

Were the cities Athens and Sparta situated in Peloponnesus

By what dishonorable means did Themistocles prevent the Lacedæmonians from interrupting the rebuilding of the Athenian walls

Of what may the duplicity of Themistocles be considered a proof

How did the Greeks regard and treat their slaves

How did the slaves in Greece sometimes recover their freedom

Who were the ephori, and what power did they possess

What induced the Athenians to banish Themistocles

What sentence of banishment was called ostracism

Where is Argos, and what is its modern name

Why did Themistocles leave Argos

Where is Corcyra

Who was Admetus, and who were the Molossi

By what means did Themistocles secure the protection of Admetus

Where was Pydna situated

Where is Naxos, and what is its modern name

Where did Themistocles land after he had left Pydna

Where is Ephesus, and what is its present name and state

What is the present state of the church once established at Ephesus

Of whom did Themistocles ask protection against the persecution of his countrymen

Who was Artaxerxes the first

How was Themistocles received and treated by Artaxerxes

Where is Magnesia, and what is its modern name

What is the modern name of Lampsacus, and where is it situated

How did Anaximenes save Lampsacus, when Alexander had resolved to destroy it

Where was Myus situated?
 What was the end of Themistocles
 What persons were forbidden by the Athenian laws to
 be buried in Attica

ARISTIDES.

In what city was Aristides born
 What Athenian commander was the contemporary and
 rival of Aristides
 For what virtue was Aristides celebrated, and by what
 surname was he distinguished
 What is the first memorable circumstance in the life of
 Aristides
 Who was Mardonius, and what was his end
 What island was made by Aristides the common treasury
 of Greece
 Where is Delos, and by what other names has it been
 known
 For what was Delos remarkable
 What proof of the justice of Aristides is recorded in his life

PAUSANIAS.

Of what city was Pausanias a native
 What were the boundaries of ancient Media
 In what year was Media conquered by Cyrus
 What city was the capital of Media
 What is the modern name of Media
 By what general was Mardonius defeated at Platæa
 Where is Cyprus
 Where is Byzantium, and what is its modern name
 In what year and on what occasion was the name of
 Byzantium changed to Constantinople
 Where is Eretria
 What treacherous design did Pausanias form after the
 taking of Byzantium
 Who was Artabazus
 What were the ancient boundaries of Ægypt

By whom and in what year were the Ægyptians formed into a nation ?

By whom and at what period was Ægypt brought under the power of the Persians

How long did Ptolemy and his descendants reign over Ægypt

By whom and in what year was Ægypt made a Roman province

Where is Colonæ

Where was ancient Troas

What was the ancient military scytala

Why did the ephori imprison Pausanias

Who were the Helots

By what means were the treacherous designs discovered, into which Pausanias had entered with Xerxes

What was the ancient mode of writing and folding letters

Who was Neptune

Where is Tænarus, and what is its modern name

Why did Pausanias fly to the temple of Minerva

Who was Minerva

In what country was the city Chalcis

By what means were criminals sometimes put to death when they took refuge in sanctuaries

What was the end of Pausanias

How did the mother of Pausanias act, when she was made acquainted with the treachery of her son

Who was the Delphian god

CIMON.

Who was Cimon

Why was Cimon long kept in prison

By what means was Cimon liberated from prison

By what endowments was Cimon distinguished in the commencement of his public life

What were the first military exploits of Cimon

Where is the river Strymon

Where is Amphipolis, and what are its present names

Where is Mycale

When was the battle of Mycale fought, and whom did Cimon conquer in it?

Who were the Cyprians

Where is Phœnicia situated

For what inventions are the Phœnicians celebrated

What is the modern name of Scyros, and where is it situated

Who were the Dolopes

Where is the island Thasus

Why was Cimon banished from Athens

On what occasion was Cimon recalled from banishment

What was the end of Cimon

Where is Chiti, and what was its ancient name

In what manner did Cimon show his liberality

LYSANDER.

Of which of the Grecian states was Lysander a native

What was the source of the Peloponnesian war

How long did the Peloponnesian war continue, and by what general were the Athenians eventually overcome

By whom and by what means was the hatred of all Greece excited against the Spartans, after their triumph over Athens

In what country is the river Ægos .

For what purpose did Lysander attempt to bribe the oracles

How many kings reigned at Lacedæmon at the same time, and what degree of authority did they possess

In what country was Dodona, and for what was it celebrated

Where was the oracle of Jupiter Ammon

Where was the city Orchomenum

What was the end of Lysander

Of what country was Thebes the capital, and by whom was it built

By whom were the Thebans raised to the sovereignty of Greece

By whom was Thebes destroyed

Where was the city Haliartus?

Where is Halicarnassus, and what is its modern name

How was the treachery of Lysander made known to the
ephorî

ALCIBIADES.

Of what country was Alcibiades a native

What was the character of Alcibiades

Who was Pericles, and in what year did he die

By whom was Alcibiades educated

Which of the ancient philosophers has been the most
renowned

To the exercise of what virtues did Socrates endeavour
to train his pupils

What was the end of Socrates, and in what year did it
happen

In what war was Alcibiades first employed

Where is Syracuse, and by whom was it built

Who were Nicias and Lamachus, and what was their end

Why did the Greeks place images of Mercury at their
doors

Who was Andocides

Why was Alcibiades accused and condemned by his
countrymen

Where is Sicily, and what were its ancient names

Where was the city Thurî

In what part of Greece was the city Elis

Who were the Eumolpidæ

To what goddess were the Eleusinian mysteries sacred

How did Alcibiades act, when he knew that he had
been condemned

What measures did the Lacedæmonians adopt by the
advice of Alcibiades

Where is Decelia, and what is its modern name

Of what country was Attica a part

Where was ancient Ionia

Why did the Lacedæmonians endeavour to put Alci-
biades to death

To whom did Alcibiades fly for refuge from the Lacedæ-
monians

- What induced Alcibiades to rejoin the army of the Athenians ?
- Where is the island Samos
- Who was Theramenes, and why was he condemned to die
- What events followed the restoration of Alcibiades to the command of the Athenian forces
- Where was Piræus
- How was Alcibiades received on his return to Athens
- On what occasion did Alcibiades fall a second time under the displeasure of his countrymen
- In what country was the city Cyme
- Where is Perinthus, and what is its modern name
- Who was the admiral of the Athenian fleet, when it was defeated by Lysander
- Who was Seuthes
- Why did Philocles reject the advice of Alcibiades
- How did Alcibiades act after the defeat of the Athenians
- Where is the Propontis, and what is its modern name
- To whom did Alcibiades apply for protection, when he found that the Thracians were ready to betray him
- How was Alcibiades received and treated by Pharnabazus
- What were the boundaries of ancient Phrygia, and what was the character of its inhabitants
- Why did Alcibiades wish to conciliate the friendship of Artaxerxes
- Who was Artaxerxes
- By whom was the reign of Artaxerxes disturbed
- What was the issue of the battle between Cyrus and his brother
- Where and in what year was Cyrus the younger slain
- What is the subject of the Anabasis of Xenophon
- Who was Critias, and what was his end
- What was the end of Alcibiades
- Why did the Spartans wish for the death of Alcibiades
- How did the Lacedæmonians prevail on Pharnabazus to slay Alcibiades
- What countries bounded ancient Arcadia
- How did the Greeks generally dispose of the bodies of their dead

In what year was Alcibiades slain, and how old was he at the time of his death?

At what period did Thucydides flourish

Who was Theopompus

Who was Timæus, and at what period did he live

What were the boundaries of Bœotia, and of what modern country does it now form a part

What was the character of the Bœotians

Where was ancient Thrace situated

THRASYBULUS.

Who was Thrasybulus

By what virtues was Thrasybulus distinguished

By whom were the thirty tyrants expelled from Athens

Where was Munychia situated

Who was Pausanias

What reward did Thrasybulus receive from his countrymen, after he had expelled the thirty tyrants

Who was Pittacus, and for what virtues was he celebrated

At what period did Pittacus flourish

Of what island was Mitylene the capital

What answer did Pittacus give to the inhabitants of Mitylene, when they offered him several thousand acres of land

Where is Cilicia, and for what were its inhabitants formerly remarkable

What was the end of Thrasybulus

CONON.

Of what state was Conon a citizen

In what war was Conon first employed as a general

Where was the Spartan colony Pharæ or Pheræ situated

Where is the river Ægos

Why did Conon repair to Pharnabazus

Where is Lydia

Who was Crœsus, and by whom was he conquered

Against whom did the Lacedæmonians proceed to make war after they had taken Athens?

Who was Tissaphernes

By what Greek was Artaxerxes assisted in repelling the army of the Lacedæmonians

Where is Mount Taurus

Who commanded the forces of Artaxerxes at the battle of Cunaxa

What ceremony was observed in approaching the ancient kings of Persia

By whom was Artaxerxes convinced of the treachery of Tissaphernes

By what battle was Athens delivered from the Lacedæmonian yoke

Where was the ancient city Cnidos

Who commanded the Persian and Lacedæmonian fleets at the battle of Cnidos

How did Conon act after his return to Athens

Where is Æolia

What was the end of Conon

DION.

Of what city was Dion a native

Who was Dionysius the elder, and for what was he remarkable

In what year did Dionysius the younger succeed to the sovereignty of Sicily

What was the character of Dionysius the younger, and how was the latter part of his life employed

What natural advantages is Dion said to have possessed

Where was the city Carthage

By whom and at what period was Carthage founded

How many wars did Carthage carry on with Rome

By whom and at what period was Carthage destroyed

To what ancient city did Adrian give his own name after it was rebuilt

At what period and by whom was Adrianopolis finally destroyed

Where is Tarentum, and what is it now called?
By whose influence was Plato prevailed on to visit Syracuse
Who was Plato, and by what was he distinguished
In what year did Plato die, and how were the last forty
years of his life spent
What was the end of Dionysius the elder
What was the cause of the enmity between Dionysius
the younger and Dion
Who was Philistus
Why did Dionysius send Dion to Corinth
Where is Corinth, and what is its modern name
When and by whom was Corinth founded and destroyed
How did Dionysius manifest his hatred to Dion after he
had sent him to Corinth
By whom was the tyranny of Dionysius destroyed
Who was Heraclides, and what was his end
Which of the heathen writers is the most ancient
At what period is Homer supposed to have lived
How did Dion lose his popularity at Syracuse
By what treacherous artifice did Callicrates effect the
ruin of Dion
Who were Aristomache and Arete
Who was Proserpine, and where was she particularly
worshipped
Where is Zacynthus
How and in what year was Dion killed
What inferences may be drawn from the circumstances
attending the assassination of Dion
Where is Acheron said by the poets to be

IPHICRATES.

Of what state was Iphicrates a citizen
By what was Iphicrates rendered principally illustrious
Who was Seuthes, and by whom was he restored to his
kingdom
What was the Lacedæmonian Mora
Who was Artaxerxes
By what Athenian general were the Thebans prevented
from taking Sparta

Who was Amyntas ?

By whom was Amyntas succeeded on the throne of Macedonia

Who was Perdiccas

Who was the father of Philip

Whose son was Alexander the Great

By what means did Philip obtain many partisans in Greece before he invaded it

By whom was the independence of Greece destroyed

Who were the contending parties in the battle of Chæronia

Where is Chæronia

What was the end of Philip, and in what year did it happen

What were the ancient boundaries of Macedonia

What is the modern name of Macedonia

By what two monarchs was the Macedonian empire increased and established

Who was Cotys

In what year did Iphicrates die

CHABRIAS.

In what city was Chabrias born

Which of the exploits of Chabrias is the most famous

Who was Nectanebus

Who was Evagoras, and in what year was he slain

Whose allies were the Athenians and Spartans in the war between Persia and Ægypt

Why did many of the great men of Athens wish to live at a distance from the city

Where is Lesbos, and what is its modern name

Who was Chares

Where is Sigæum, and what is its present name

Where and in what manner did Chabrias lose his life

In what sea is the island Chios, and what is it now called

How were the prows of ships formerly armed

TIMOTHEUS.

- Of what city was Timotheus a native, and whose son was he?
- What was the character of Timotheus
- What were the principal achievements of Timotheus
- Who were the Olynthians
- In what country was Byzantium
- Where is Cyzicum
- By whom were the Lacedæmonians forced to acknowledge the superiority of the Athenians on the sea
- In what part of Greece is Laconia
- Where is Epirus, and what are its present names
- Who were the Acarnanians and Chaonians
- On what occasion did the Athenians first erect an altar to the goddess of peace
- Who was Menestheus
- On what occasion was Timotheus condemned to pay a fine
- Where is Egripo, and what was it formerly called
- How did the king of Thessaly show his friendship for Timotheus
- Which was the last age of the Athenian generals

DATAMES.

- Whose son was Datames
- Where was ancient Caria
- What were the boundaries of ancient Scythia
- What Persian province did Datames obtain by his military services
- What were the ancient boundaries of Cappadocia, and for what was this country remarkable
- Who were the Leucosyrians and Cadusians
- Who was Thyus
- Where is Paphlagonia, and what is it now called
- Of what country was Troy the capital
- Who was Patroclus, and by whom was he slain
- Why did Datames make war against Thyus

- Who was Ariobarzanes ?
- How did Datames treat Thyus after he had taken him prisoner
- Who was Aspis, and by whom was he made prisoner
- Where is Cataonia
- Where is Pisidia situated
- In what country was the city Ace
- Why did Datames leave the army of Artaxerxes
- How did Datames act after he had forsaken the Persian army
- By what stratagem did Datames cause Mithriobarzanes and his companions to be slain
- What was the result of the battle between Datames and the Pisidians
- By whom was Artaxerxes made acquainted with the revolt of Datames, and how did he act on that occasion
- Where is the strait of Scanderoon
- In what quarter of the world is Armenia
- What were the ancient boundaries of Armenia Major
- What were the boundaries of Armenia Minor
- What are the modern names of Armenia Major and Armenia Minor
- Where is Paphlagonia
- In what country was the town Aspendus
- How did the ancient Greeks manifest their gratitude to the gods after any signal victory
- What was the issue of the war between Autophradates and Datames
- How did Artaxerxes act, when he found that he could not conquer Datames in war
- By what stratagem did Datames save his life from a band of conspirators against him
- How were the ancient Persians accustomed to pledge themselves to the performance of any promise
- By whom and in what manner was Datames slain

EPAMINONDAS.

- In what city was Epaminondas born?
Where was ancient Thebes situated
What caution must be observed in judging of the customs of other countries
In what light was dancing regarded by the Romans
By whom was Epaminondas instructed in philosophy
Where is Tarentum, and what is it now called
Who was Pythagoras
What were the Greek palæstræ or gymnasia
By what virtues was Epaminondas distinguished
What answer did Epaminondas give to the messenger of Artaxerxes, when he offered him a bribe
For what were the ancient Thebans chiefly remarkable
Who was Agamemnon
How long did the siege of Troy continue
Where is Arcadia
For what purpose did Epaminondas go to Arcadia, and who was his opponent there
Who was Orestes, and why did he slay his mother
In what war did Amphiaraus perish
Who was Alemæon, and why did he put his mother to death
Who were the parents of Œdipus, and where was he born
Why was Œdipus ordered to be slain as soon as he was born
How was the life of Œdipus preserved
What was the end of Laius
How did Œdipus act, when he discovered the crimes that he had ignorantly committed
Where did Œdipus die
What proofs are recorded of the patient and forgiving disposition of Epaminondas
Where is Bœotia
Where is Messena, and what is it now called
How did Epaminondas save his life, when he was about

to be condemned for disobedience to the orders that had been sent to him ?

In what battle was Epaminondas slain

Where was Mantinea

What was the citadel of Thebes called

On whom did the prosperity of Thebes seem to depend

PELOPIDAS.

Of what city was Pelopidas a native

How did the citadel of Thebes come into the possession of the Lacedæmonians

Who was Phœbidas

In what country was Olynthus

Who were the contending parties in the Peloponnesian war

By whom was Pelopidas banished from Thebes

In what manner did Pelopidas drive the Spartans out of Thebes

Who were the Hierophantes

In what posture did the ancient Greeks and Romans take their meals

Who was the Theban general at the battle of Leuctra

By whom was Pelopidas made prisoner, and by whom was he rescued

In what country was Pheræ

Who was Ismenias

When and in what manner was Pelopidas slain

AGESILAUS.

Of what state was Agesilaus a native

Who was Xenophon, and for what has he been celebrated

What was the first military enterprise in which Xenophon engaged

By whom were the Greeks conducted home after the battle of Cunaxa

Why did Xenophon retire to Scillus

- Where and in what year did Xenophon die ?
 How many kings reigned at Sparta at the same time
 From whom were the kings of Lacedæmon descended
 How came two kings to be appointed at Sparta
 Who were the Heraclidæ, and when did they obtain
 possession of Peloponnesus
 Who contended with Agesilaus for the throne of Sparta
 What was the first foreign war in which Agesilaus was
 engaged
 What reasons did Agesilaus give for observing the truce
 he had made with the Persians after Tissaphernes
 had broken it
 Where was ancient Caria
 Where is Ephesus
 Why was Agesilaus recalled from Asia
 Where is the Hellespont, and what is it now called
 Where is Coronea, and whom did Agesilaus conquer
 there
 Why did some of the routed soldiers throw themselves
 into the temple of Minerva, after the battle of
 Coronea
 By whom were the Athenians conquered near Corinth
 By what battle was the power of Sparta destroyed
 What was there remarkable in the house of Agesilaus
 Who was Thacus
 How did Agesilaus dispose of the presents which were
 brought to him by the Ægyptians
 What ceremony was observed by the Greeks and Per-
 sians before their entertainments
 Where was ancient Cyrene situated, and what town now
 stands on its site
 In what year did Agesilaus die
 How did the Athenians and Spartans dispose of the
 bodies of their soldiers, who were slain in war

EUMENES.

- In what city was Eumenes born
 Where was the city Cardia

- By what ought great men to be estimated ?
Who was Amyntas
Who were the Roman scribes
To what monarchs was Eumenes secretary
Who was Philip
Of what empire was Alexander the Great monarch, and
how long did he reign
In what year did Alexander die, and what was his age
at the time of his death
How was the empire of Alexander disposed of after his
death
Who was Perdiccas
What part of the Macedonian empire fell to the lot of
Craterus
Who was Antipater
Who was Hephæstio
Where was Cappadocia situated
Who was Leonatus
To which of the successors of Alexander was Eumenes
attached
Who was Ptolemy Lagus, and in what year did he die
Where is the Hellespont
Who was Neoptolemus
By whom were Neoptolemus and Craterus overcome
Where and by whom was Perdiccas slain
Who was Seleucus, and of what country did he make
himself king
What part of the Macedonian empire was allotted to
Antigonus
Where was ancient Phrygia situated
Who was Olympias, and what was her character
What advice did Eumenes give to Olympias
What object had Eumenes in view in opposing Antigonus
Who were Peucestes and Antigènes
What part of an ancient camp was called the Principia
Who were the Parætacæ
By what stratagem did Eumenes retard Antigonus in
his march from Media into Persia
How did the ancient Greeks and Romans divide the night

- How did Eumenes come into the power of Antigonus?
 Who was Lysimachus, and what was his end
 What was the end of Eumenes
 Where is Macedonia
 How did the generals of Alexander act after the death
 of Eumenes
 Who was Cassander, and of what part of the empire of
 Alexander did he make himself king
 By whom and in what year was the power of Antigonus
 destroyed
 In what country was Ipsus
 Where is Cappadocia
 What peculiar ceremonies were observed by the Grecian
 armies at the funerals of those officers who were
 slain in war
 In what year was Eumenes slain

PHOCION.

- Of what city was Phocion a native
 For what was Phocion principally remarkable
 What reply did Phocion give to the ambassadors of Philip,
 when they urged him to receive their presents for
 the sake of his children
 How did Phocion incur the displeasure of his countrymen
 Who was Demades, and why was he put to death
 Who was Demosthenes
 By what did Demosthenes distinguish himself as a states-
 man
 By whose influence was Demosthenes banished, and
 when was he recalled
 What was the end of Demosthenes, and when did it
 happen
 Who was Nicānor
 Who was Demetrius Phalēreus
 Who was Polyperchon, and what was his end
 What was the end of Phocion
 How did the Greeks execute their criminals

TIMOLEON.

- Of what place was Timoleon a citizen ?
 Why did Timoleon cause his brother to be slain
 Who obtained the sovereignty of Syracuse after the death of Dion
 By whom was Dionysius the younger driven a second time from Sicily
 Who was Ictas, and why did Timoleon make war against him
 Where is the river Crimessus, and what is its modern name
 What foreign army did Timoleon conquer and drive out of Sicily
 How did Timoleon act after he had established the liberty of Sicily
 Which of the heathen deities was sometimes called Automatia
 Why did the Sicilians keep the birth-day of Timoleon as a festival
 How did Timoleon act, when Lamestius and Demænetus attacked him
 Where and in what year did Timoleon die

REGES.

- Who was Agesilaüs
 Who were the Massagetæ
 Who was Macrochir
 Which of the kings of Persia was called Mnemon
 Where was ancient Macedonia situated
 Who was Amyntas
 In what country was the city Ægæ situated
 Of what country was Pyrrhus king, and how was he killed
 Where was the kingdom of Epire situated
 Of what country was the elder Dionysius king
 What was the character of Dionysius the first

Who were Antigonus, Seleucus, Lysimachus, and Demetrius?

Who was Ptolemy Ceraunus

Where is Alexandria, and by whom was it built

HAMILCAR.

Who was Hamilcar

In what country was Carthage

Why were the Carthaginians sometimes called Pœni

Where is mount Eryx, and what is its modern name

Where are the Ægates

Who was Catulus Luctatius

Where is the island of Sicily

What are the modern names of Utica and Hippo, and where are these cities situated

What was the ancient name of Spain, and who were its first masters

When did Spain fall under the power of the Romans

By whom was Hamilcar succeeded in the command of the Carthaginian army

When and by whom was Hamilcar slain

HANNIBAL.

Who was Hannibal

For what military excellence was Hannibal principally distinguished

By what two monarchs was Hannibal assisted in his designs against Rome

By whom was Philip conquered

By whom and on what account was Antiochus slain

Where is the Red Sea

In what country is Saguntum, and what is its modern name

To what circumstance did Hannibal ascribe his inveterate hostility against Rome

Where are the Pyrenees and the Alps

Where is the Rhone.

In what countries are the Eridanus and the Trebia

- Where was ancient Liguria situated, and what city was its capital?
- What is the modern name of ancient Etruria
- Where is the lake Trasimenus, and what is its modern name
- Where was ancient Apulia situated
- Where is Cannæ
- What was the result of the battle of Cannæ
- What Roman generals were defeated by Hannibal before his progress was checked by Fabius
- Where is Capua
- Why was Fabius surnamed Cunctator
- For what was Falernus celebrated
- By what stratagem did Hannibal extricate himself, when surrounded by the army of Fabius
- Who were Minutius and Marcellus
- Whose son was Scipio Africanus
- By what expedient did Scipio save Rome from being taken by Hannibal
- By whom was Hannibal defeated at Zama
- What modern kingdoms formed the ancient country of Numidia
- Where are Adrumetum and Fregella, and what are their modern names
- Who was Mago
- Where is Rhodes, and for what were its inhabitants formerly distinguished
- Who were the Gortynians
- In what country was Pergamus
- By what stratagem did Hannibal defeat the fleet of Eumenes
- By what monarch was Hannibal about to be given up to the Romans
- Who was Prusias
- Where is Bithynia, and what was its ancient name
- Who were the Patres Conscripti among the Romans
- What was the end of Hannibal
- In what year did Hannibal die
- In what year before the Christian era was Hannibal born

Who was Polybius?

In what year did Polybius die, and what part of his writings is still extant

Who was Vulso

By what was Hannibal distinguished besides his military talents

Who was Silenus

Who was Sosilus

MARCUS PORCIUS CATO.

Where was Marcus Porcius Cato born

Where is Tusculum, and what is its modern name

What towns were called by the Romans municipal towns

Who were supposed to be the original inhabitants of Italy

Through what offices of magistracy did Cato pass

Where was the city Sena

In what country was Umbria

Where is Sardinia

Who was Ennius, and at what period did he flourish

What modern country was anciently called Hispania

How did Cato act when he was censor

For what was Cato celebrated

Who was Sergius Galba

What was the ancient name of Portugal, and of what country did it once form a part

In what year did Cato die

Which of Cato's writings are preserved

TITUS POMPONIUS ATTICUS.

Why was the name of Atticus given to Pomponius

Into what three classes were the people of Rome divided

By what was Atticus distinguished in his youth

Who was Caius Marius the elder, and who was his great rival

In what year did the elder Caius Marius die, and what was his character

What was the end of the younger Caius Marius

- At what period and by whose order was Cicero slain ?
Why did Atticus leave Rome and retire to Athens
Who was Cinna
Who was Sylla, and how did he end his days
In what country was the city Puteoli
How did Atticus conciliate the favor of the Athenians
By what act of generosity did Atticus show his friendship
for Cicero
By whose influence and under what pretence was Cicero
banished
What was the value of the Roman sestertius and ses-
tertium
Why are the letters L. L. S. and H. S. used as con-
tractions for a sestertius or sestertium
Who was Lucullus
How many sesterces did Cæcilius leave to Atticus
To whom was the daughter of Atticus married
Who was Hortensius
What ceremony was observed by the Romans at public
auctions
Who was called the Accusator in a Roman trial
Who were Brutus and Cassius
Where and by whom were Brutus and Cassius overcome
Where is Philippi, and when was the battle of Philippi
fought
Who shared the sovereignty of Rome with Antony
Where is Actium
Who were the contending parties at the battle of Actium,
and what was the result of it
Where is Mutina
What was the end of Cicero

INDEX.

- ACARNANIA, 70.
 Accusator, 142.
 Ace, 75.
 Acheron, 63.
 Adimantus, 44.
 Admetus, 22.
 Adrianopolis, 57.
 Adrumetum, 128.
 Ægæ, 119.
 Ægates, 120.
 Ægos, 36.
 Ægypt, 29.
 Æmilius, 126.
 Æolia, 8.
 Agamemnon, 84.
 Agesilaus, 92.
 Agis, 93.
 Alcibiades, 40.
 Alemæon, 85.
 Alexander Magnus, 100.
 Alexander Pheræus, 91.
 Alexandria, 120.
 Alpes, 125.
 Amphipolis, 33.
 Amyntas, 65.
 Antigonus, 103.
 Antiochus, 123.
 Antipater, 100.
 Antonius, 143.
 Appenninus, 125.
 Apulia, 126.
 Aquilo, 5.
 Arcadia, 48.
 Archias, 90.
 Arete, 56.
 Argos, 22.
 Ariobarzanes, 69.
 Alistides, 25.
 Aristodemus, 93.
 Armenia, 77.
 Arsideus, 76.
 Artabazus, 28.
 Artaphernes, 9.
 Artaxerxes, 23.
 Artemisium, 17.
 Arx, 17.
 Aspendus, 77.
 Aspis, 74.
 Astu, 18.
 Athenæ, 5.
 Attica, 9.
 Atticus, 137.
 Automatia, 116.
 Autophradates, 72.
 Barbarus, 5.
 Barcas, 120.
 Bithynia, 131.
 Bœotia, 49.
 Brutus, 143.
 Byzantium, 28.
 Cadmea, 88.
 Cadusia, 72.
 Callierates, 62.
 Cambyses, 7.
 Camissares, 72.
 Cappadocia, 72.
 Capua, 126.
 Cardacia, 77.
 Cardia, 99.
 Caria, 6.
 Carthago, 570.
 Cassander, 110.
 Cataonia, 74.
 Cato, M. P., 134.
 Cephisus, 65.
 Chabrias, 66.
 Chæronia, 65.
 Chalcicæus, 32.
 Chalcis, 71.
 Chaonia, 70.
 Chares, 68.
 Chersonesus, 3.
 Chios, 68.
 Cicero, 137.
 Cilicia, 52.
 Cimon, 35.
 Cinna, 138.
 Citium, 35.
 Clastidium, 125.
 Cnidos, 55.
 Colonæ, 29.
 Concio Populi, 15.
 Conon, 55.
 Coreyra, 15.
 Corinthus, 59.
 Coronea, 95.
 Cotys, 66.
 Craterus, 100.
 Crimessus, 115.
 Crithote, 69.
 Critias, 47.
 Cunaxa, 47.
 Cyclades, 6.
 Cyme, 44.
 Cyprus, 28.
 Cyrenæ, 99.
 Cyrus, 47.
 Cyzicum, 69.
 Damon, 81.
 Danubius, 7.
 Darius, 7.
 Datames, 72.
 Datis, 9.
 Decelia, 42.
 Delos, 26.
 Delphi, 4.
 Demades, 111.
 Demænetus, 117.
 Demetrius Phalereus,
 11.
 Demosthenes, 111.
 Dercyllus, 112.
 Dinon, 56.

- Dion, 56.
 Dionysius, 57.
 Dodona, 37.
 Dodrans, 141.
 Dolopes, 34.
 Elis, 42.
 Elpinice, 33.
 Ennius, 135.
 Epaminondas, 80.
 Ephesus, 23.
 Ephori, 21.
 Epirus, 70.
 Eretria, 9.
 Eryx, 120.
 Etruria, 125.
 Evagoras, 67.
 Eubœa, 9.
 Eumenes, 99.
 Eumolpidæ, 42.
 Eurybiades, 18.
 Eurydice, 66.
 Eurysthenes, 93.
 Fabii, 65.
 Fabius Cunctator, 126.
 Falernus, 126.
 Flaminius, 126.
 Fregellæ, 128.
 Fulvia, 144.
 Funus militare, 110.
 Gortynæ, 130.
 Gracchus, 127.
 Græcia, 8.
 Gravitas, 31.
 Haliartus, 38.
 Halicarnassus, 14.
 Hamilcar, 120.
 Hannibal, 120.
 Hasdrubal, 122.
 Hellespontus, 18.
 Helotes, 30.
 Hemerodromi, 10.
 Hephæstio, 101.
 Heraclidæ, 93.
 Heraclides, 60.
 Hermæ, 40.
 Hierophantes, 90.
 Hippo, 121.
 Hispania, 122.
 Homerus, 61.
 Hortensius, 141.
 Jason, 71.
 Icetas, 115.
 Jocasta, 85.
 Ionia, 7.
 Iphicrates, 64.
 Ismenias, 91.
 Ister, 7.
 Jugerum, 52.
 Lacedæmon, 10.
 Laconia, 69.
 Laius, 85.
 Lamachus, 40.
 Lampsacus, 24.
 Laphystius, 117.
 Lemnos, 4.
 Leonidas, 17.
 Leonnatus, 101.
 Leotychides, 93.
 Lesbos, 68.
 Leucosyri, 72.
 Ligures, 125.
 Literæ, 31.
 Longimanus, 118.
 Lucania, 127.
 Luctatius, C., 120.
 Lucullus, 140.
 Lusitani, 136.
 Lydia, 53.
 Lysander, 37.
 Lysimachus, 108.
 Macedonia, 66.
 Macrochir, 118.
 Mæonia, 53.
 Magnesia, 24.
 Mamercus, 115.
 Mantinea, 87.
 Marathon, 9.
 Marcellus, 127.
 Mardonius, 26.
 Mare Rubrum, 123.
 Marius, C., 138.
 Massagetæ, 118.
 Media, 27.
 Menelai Portus, 99.
 Menestheus, 70.
 Messena, 87.
 Micythus, 83.
 Miletus, 8.
 Miltiades, 3.
 Minutius, 127.
 Mithridates, 75.
 Mitylene, 52.
 Mnemon, 118.
 Mora, 64.
 Municipium, 134.
 Munychia, 51.
 Mutinæ, 144.
 Mycale, 34.
 Myus, 24.
 Naves longæ, 16.
 Naxos, 23.
 Nectanebus, 67.
 Neoptolemus, 102.
 Nepos, C., 1.
 Nicanor, 112.
 Nicias, 40.
 Noctis Divisio, 107.
 Numidia, 128.
 Œdipus, 85.
 Olympia, 2.
 Olympias, 104.
 Olynthus, 69.
 Orchomenum, 37.
 Orestes, 85.
 Origines, 136.
 Ostracismus, 22.
 Padus, 125.
 Palæstra, 82.
 Paphlagonia, 73.
 Parætæ, 105.
 Paros, 12.
 Patres conscripti, 132.
 Patroclus, 73.
 Pausanias, 27.
 Pelopidas, 89.
 Peloponnesium Bellum, 36.
 Peloponnesus, 19.
 Perdiccas, 100.
 Pergamus, 131.
 Pericles, 39.
 Perinthus, 45.
 Persia, 6.
 Phalereus Portus, 19.
 Pharæ, 53.
 Pharnabazus, 38.
 Philippus, 66.
 Philippus Aridæus, 112.
 Philistus, 58.
 Philocles, 45.
 Philopœmen, 10.
 Phocion, 110.
 Phœbidas, 89.
 Phœnicia, 34.
 Phrygia, 46.
 Phyle, 50.
 Piræus, 19.
 Pisidia, 74.
 Pisistratus, 13.

- Pittacus, 52.
 Platæa, 10.
 Plato, 57.
 Polybius, 133.
 Polyperchon, 112.
 Præfatio, 1.
 Principia, 105.
 Procles, 93.
 Propontis, 46.
 Proserpina, 62.
 Prusias, 131.
 Ptolemæus, 120.
 Ptolemæus Lagus, 101.
 Punicus, 120.
 Pydna, 23.
 Pylæmenes, 73.
 Pyrenæi, 125.
 Pyrrhus, 119.
 Pythagoras, 81.
 Pythia, 4.
 Rhodanus, 125.
 Rhodes, 130.
 Saguntum, 124.
 Sabini, 134.
 Salamis, 16.
 Samos, 43.
 Sardinia, 135.
 Sardis, 9.
 Scipio, P. C., 125.
 Scipio Africanus, 127.
 Scribæ, 100.
 Scyros, 34.
 Scytala, 30.
 Scythia, 7.
 Seleucus, 103.
 Sena, 135.
 Servi Græci, 20.
 Sestertius, 140.
 Sestus, 69.
 Seuthes, 46.
 Sicilia, 41.
 Sigæum, 68.
 Silenus, 134.
 Smerdis, 17.
 Socrates, 39.
 Sosilus, 134.
 Sparta, 17.
 Strymon, 33.
 Sylla, 138.
 Syracusæ, 40.
 Tænarus, 31.
 Talentum, 13.
 Tarentum, 58.
 Taurus, 54.
 Testudines, 12.
 Thacus, 98.
 Thasos, 34.
 Thebæ, 37.
 Themistocles, 14.
 Theopompus, 49.
 Theramenes, 43.
 Thermopylæ, 17.
 Thracia, 4.
 Thrasybulus, 49.
 Thucydides, 15.
 Thuriæ, 41.
 Thyus, 73.
 Tiber, 130.
 Timæus, 49.
 Timoleon, 114.
 Timophanes, 114.
 Timotheus, 69.
 Tissaphernes, 13.
 Tissaphernes, 43.
 Trasimenes, 126.
 Trebia, 125.
 Tripes, 27.
 Triremes, 16.
 Troas, 29.
 Trœzene, 17.
 Tropæum, 78.
 Tusculum, 134.
 Tyrannus, 13.
 Vadimonium, 117.
 Varro, 126.
 Venusia, 127.
 Vettones, 122.
 Vineæ, 12.
 Unguenta, 98.
 Utica, 121.
 Vulso, 134.
 Xenophon, 92.
 Xerxes, 16.
 Zacynthus, 62.
 Zama, 128.

THE END.

WORKS

FOR COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS,

PRINTED FOR

LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, AND LONGMANS.

1.

A COMPLETE LATIN-ENGLISH and ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY; compiled from the best sources, chiefly German. By the Rev. J. E. RIDDLE, M.A. of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford. 2d Edition, corrected and enlarged, in one very thick volume. 8vo. 31s. 6d. cloth.

*** The English-Latin (3d Edition, 10s. 6d. cloth) and Latin-English (2d Edition, corrected and enlarged, 21s. cloth) portions may be had separately.

2.

THE YOUNG SCHOLAR'S LATIN-ENGLISH and ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY; being an Abridgment of the "Complete Latin-English and English-Latin Dictionary." By the Author. 2d Edition. Square 12mo. 12s. bound.

*** The Latin-English (7s. bound) and English-Latin (5s. 6d. bound) portions may be had separately.

Extract from Article "School Books" in the Church of England Quarterly Review, No 23., for July 1842.

"From the time that a boy at school commences translation of the simplest kind, derivations should be attended to; and indeed we should consider Mr. Riddle's an invaluable book, when compared with other Dictionaries, merely on the ground of its large stock of derivations. In the monotony of early instruction these are, perhaps, the very first things that awaken curiosity and interest; a momentary escape and respite, if only apparent, from the irksome matter in hand, is that for which boys are continually craving; and this may be more advantageously indulged by frequent reference to kindred English words, in which they feel themselves at home, than in any other manner."

3.

A DIAMOND LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY. By the Rev. J. E. RIDDLE, M.A. Author of "The Complete Latin Dictionary." Royal 32mo. 4s. bound

4.

A PRAXIS on the LATIN PREPOSITIONS; being an attempt to illustrate their Origin, Signification, and Government, in the way of Exercise. By the late Bishop BUTLER. 6th Edition. 8vo. 6s. 6d. boards.

KEY. 6s. boards.

5.

DELECTUS SENTENTIARUM et HISTORIARUM, ad usum Tironum accommodatus. Cum NOTULIS et LEXICO. Auctore R. VALPY, D.D. New Edition, with Explanations and Directions; and a Dictionary, in which the Genders and Nouns and the principal parts of Verbs are inserted. 12mo. 2s. 6d. cloth.

KEY, being a Literal Translation. By a PRIVATE TEACHER. A New Edition, carefully revised, and adapted to the alterations in the new edition of the text, by W.R. BURDON. 12mo. 3s. 6d. cloth.

6.

THE SECOND LATIN DELECTUS; designed to be read in Schools after the Latin Delectus, and before the *Analecta Latina Majora*: with English Notes. 2d Edition. By the Rev. F. E. J. VALPY, M.A., Head Master of the Free Grammar School, Burton-on-Trent. 8vo. 6s. bound.

7.

LATIN DIALOGUES, collected from the best Latin Writers, for the Use of Schools. By R. VALPY, D.D. 6th Edition. 12mo. 2s. 6d. cloth.

8.

EUTROPII HISTORIÆ ROMANÆ LIBRI SEPTEM; quibus accedunt Notulæ Anglicæ et Quæstiones. Studio C. BRADLEY, A.M. Editio Undecima. 12mo. 2s. 6d. cloth.

9.

PHÆDRI FABULÆ, in usum Scholarum expurgatæ: quibus accedunt Notulæ Anglicæ et Quæstiones. Studio C. BRADLEY, A.M. Editio Nova. 12mo. 2s. 6d. cloth.

10.

OVIDII METAMORPHOSES, in usum Scholarum excerptæ; quibus accedunt Notulæ Anglicæ et Quæstiones. Studio C. BRADLEY, A.M. Editio Septima. 12mo. 4s. 6d. cloth.

11.

ELECTA EX OVIDIO ET TIBULLO, cum Notis Anglicis. By the Rev. F. E. J. VALPY, M.A. Second Edition. 12mo. 4s. 6d. cloth.

* * * This selection is the same as that used at Eton, improved by the introduction of English Notes, designed to explain difficulties in the sense, and to account for deviations.

12.

CATULLUS, JUVENALIS, PERSIUS EXPURGATI.
In usum Scholæ Harroviensis. 1 vol. fcap. 8vo. 5s. cloth.

13.

P. VIRGILII MARONIS, BUCOLICA, GEORGICA.
ÆNEIS. Accedunt, in Gratiam Juventutis, Notæ
quædam Anglice Scriptæ. Editio Undecima. Edited
by A. J. VALPY, M.A. 18mo. 7s. 6d. bound.

The Text separate, 19th Edition. 3s. 6d. bound.

14.

Q. HORATII FLACCI OPERA, ad fidem optimorum ex-
emplarium Castigata, Editio Nona, cum Notulis Anglicis.
Edited by A. J. VALPY, M.A. 18mo. 6s. bound.
The same, without Notes. New Edition. 3s. 6d. bound.

₄ The objectionable Odes and Passages have been expunged.

15.

HORATIUS RESTITUTUS; or the Books of Horace, ar-
ranged in Chronological Order, according to the Scheme
of Dr. Bentley, from the Text of Gesner, corrected and
improved: with a Preliminary Dissertation, very much
enlarged, on the Chronology of the Works, on the Lo-
calities, and on the Life and Character of that Poet. By
JAMES TATE, M.A. 2d Edition, to which is now added
an original Treatise on the Metres of Horace. 8vo. 12s.
cloth.

16.

AN INTRODUCTION to the COMPOSITION of LATIN
VERSE; containing Rules and Exercises intended to
illustrate the Manners, Customs, and Opinions, mentioned
by the Roman Poets, and to render familiar the principal
Idioms of the Latin Language. By the late CHRISTOPHER
RAPIER, A.B. 2d Edition, carefully revised by T. K.
ARNOLD, M.A. 12mo. 3s. 6d. cloth.

KEY to the 2d Edition. 16mo. 2s. 6d. sewed in cloth.

17.

ELEGANTIÆ LATINÆ; or, Rules and Exercises illustra-
tive of Elegant Latin Style: intended for the Use of the
Middle and Higher Classes of Grammar Schools. To
which is added, the Original Latin of the most difficult
Phrases. 11th Edition, corrected. By the Rev. E. VALPY,
B.D., late Master of Norwich School. 12mo. 4s. 6d.
cloth.

KEY, being the original Passages taken from Latin Authors, which have been translated into English, to serve as Examples and Exercises in the Elegantiæ Latinæ. 12mo. 2s. 6d. sewed.

18.

C. CORNELII TACITI OPERA; from the Text of Brotier; with his Explanatory Notes, as edited by A. J. VALPY, M.A. Translated into English. 3 vols. post 8vo. 1l. 4s. boards.

19.

TWELVE SELECT ORATIONS of M. TULLIUS CICERO; from the Text of Jo. Casp. Orellius. With English Notes. Edited by A. J. VALPY, M.A. 2d Edition. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d. boards.

20.

M. TULLII CICERONIS DE OFFICIIS LIBRI TRES. Accedunt in usum Juventutis Notæ quædam Anglicæ Scriptæ. Editio Quarta, aucta et emendata. Edited by A. J. VALPY, M.A. 12mo. 6s. 6d. cloth.

21.

LEMPRIERE'S CLASSICAL DICTIONARY, abridged for Public and Private Schools of both Sexes. By the late E. H. BARKER, of Trin. Coll. Camb. A New edition, revised and corrected throughout. By J. CAUVIN, Assistant Editor of "Brande's Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art." 8vo. 12s. bound.

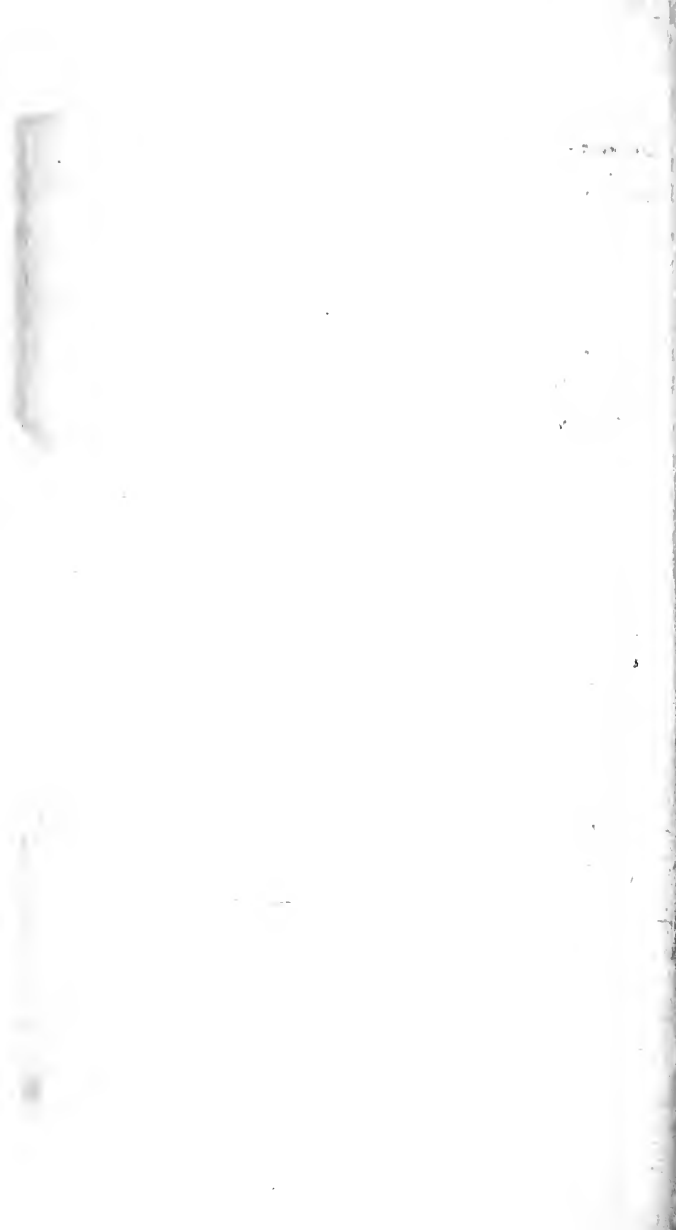
* * * This is the only edition containing every article in the original, divested of all indelicacy. A quantity of matter not calculated to assist the scholar, has been expunged; numerous repetitions, which encumbered the preceding editions, have been removed; and the size of the original volume has been increased by upwards of one hundred and fifty pages.

AN ELEMENTARY GRAMMAR of the GREEK LANGUAGE. By Dr. RAPHAEL KÜHNER, Co-Rector of the Lyceum at Hanover. Translated by J. H. MILLARD, St John's College, Cambridge; late Second Classical Master at Mill Hill Grammar School. 8vo. 9s. cloth.

* * * This work contains all that is most important in the author's celebrated *Ausführliche Grammatik*.







LL
N442B

11187

Nepos, Cornelius
Vitae excellentium imperatorum; ed. by
Bradley.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
LIBRARY

DO NOT
REMOVE
THE
CARD
FROM
THIS
POCKET



Archibald, 207

UTL AT DOWNSVIEW



D RANGE BAY SHLF POS ITEM C
39 15 18 06 12 007 3